P. J. BERCKMANS CO.

INCORPORATED

FRUITLAND NURSERIES

1906 AUGUSTA, GA. 1907

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In presenting to you this enlarged and up-to-date Catalog, we gratefully acknowledge the liberal and increasing patronage which has been bestowed upon the founder of the nurseries up to 1898, and subsequently to the P. J. Berckmans Company, which was incorporated during that year, and is composed of P. J. Berckmans, Sr., and his three sons, Louis A., Robert C., and P. J. A. Berckmans, Jr., under whose joint management the business is conducted, with a large staff of experienced employees, many of whom have been trained in the nursery since their boyhood.

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P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY (Incorporated)

Telegraphic and Cable Address, BERCKMANS, Augusta, Georgia. AUGUSTA, GEORGIA

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ALWAYS address all communications to P. J. BERCKMANS COMPANY, and NOT to individuals

NOTE. All quotations are for immediate acceptance, subject to stock being sold. No liability to attach to us where frost, drought or other casualties beyond our control prevent delivery of stock that may be contracted for.

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NUMBER OF TREES OR PLANTS ON AN ACRE AT GIVEN DISTANCES APART

Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants	Distance apart each way	No. of plants
1 foot	43,560	8 feet	680	18 feet	134
2 feet	10,890	9 feet	537	20 feet	108
3 feet	4,840	10 feet	435	25 feet	70
4 feet	2,722	12 feet	302	30 feet	48
5 feet	1,742	13 feet	222	35 feet	35
6 feet	1,210	15 feet	193	40 feet	27
7 feet	888	16 feet	170		

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General Information for Planters

PREPARATION OF THE SOIL.—The most desirable soil for fruit trees is a rich loam, naturally dry or made so by drainage. Before planting prepare the land by thoroughly plowing and subsoiling, first using a two-horse plow, followed by a subsoil plow. Lay off the rows at required distances, and dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 2 feet deep; fill the holes by breaking in the sides, commencing at the bottom and going upwards. Use surface soil in filling up, and with this mix a shovelful or two of cotton seed and stable manure compost, well decomposed, or about one pound of bone meal. Avoid the contact of the roots with heating manure.

SELECTION OF TREES.—For this climate, experience has taught us that one- and two-year-old trees of thrifty growth are the most desirable. Purchasers should bear in mind that such trees can be removed from the nursery with all their roots, whereas a four- or five-year-old tree cannot be taken up without cutting away a large portion of them. Success in transplanting is increased according as attention is paid in selecting well-rooted trees, instead of heavily branched ones. Give as many sound roots, and as little head to a tree as possible.

PREPARATION OF THE TREE.—Before planting, remove all broken roots. Cut back **one-year peach or apple trees** to a naked stem 1½ to 2½ feet high, leaving no side branches. **Two-year-old** trees should have their branches cut back to half their length or more, the lower limbs less than those above, cutting in shorter as you go upward, and leaving the leader the longest. Plant as deep as the tree was standing in the nursery row, except dwarf pears and cherries, which should be planted sufficiently deep to cover the stock from 2 to 3 inches. It is best to allow the tree to form its head in its permanent place rather than in the nursery row.

To insure the earliest crop of fruit after transplanting, always select one- or two-year-old trees.

TIME FOR PLANTING.—In this climate, vegetation, although inactive in winter for the formation of leaves and new wood, is never so as to new roots. A tree transplanted in November or December will by the ensuing spring have formed sufficient new roots to give it a firm hold in the ground, and will grow off rapidly when active vegetation commences. Plant as early after the first killing frost as practicable, and do not delay it until the spring months. Apple trees can be transplanted here as late as March, and in some seasons the first of April, but success is increased if the planting has been done in the fall or early winter.

AFTER-CULTURE—For Gardens. Keep the soil free from grass and weeds, and stir frequently during the summer. Remove all suckers and branches which start below the head of the tree. Mulching is advisable for trees planted late in the spring.

For Orchards. Drill in cow-peas in May or June or keep the ground planted in cotton, vegetables or melons. Leave at least 4 feet between trees and crop. Cultivate frequently until middle of August. Do not plant corn or small-grained crops in your orchard if soil is of light character, but for stiff soils devoid of vegetable matter, sow rye, scarlet clover or barley in fall, using a suitable commercial fertilizer; turn under in spring and drill in peas as above directed. If devoid of lime or potash, supply the deficiency by a top dressing of bone meal, plaster or good commercial fertilizer.

To insure a healthy growth of fruit trees, the land should be kept well supplied with plant-food. Lands exhausted by years of cropping cannot return a crop of fruit unless the trees are well cultivated and regularly fertilized.

CARE OF TREES ON ARRIVAL.—If not ready to plant on arrival, unpack without exposing the roots to cold or air, dig a trench, and heel-in by carefully covering the roots with earth, and give a copious watering. Trees thus treated can remain in the trenches until ready for their permanent places in the orchard. If frozen when received, bury the trees without unpacking in well-drained ground, or place in a cool cellar until thawed, without exposure to air or light.

Injurious Insects

The rapid increase of insects injurious to fruit and fruit trees necessarily compels the horticulturist to obtain a knowledge of their habits, that he may provide means to oppose their ravages; otherwise he must remain at their mercy, and find that paying crops become more and more uncertain. The limits of this catalog allow only space for the enumeration of the most destructive and abundant species which infest the orchards and vineyards, and the best remedies as suggested by leading entomologists. The following remedies are compiled from the latest recommendations of the most prominent entomologists and pathologists:

APPLES

Apple Worm (*Carpocapsa pomonella*), or **Codling-moth.** Spray with Paris green at the rate of 6 ounces to 50 gallons of water or Bordeaux mixture after the blossoms have fallen, and before the calyx lobes close. Repeat in one week. It is generally conceded that earlier or later sprayings than mentioned above are of no value when dealing with the codling-moth. It is necessary, therefore, to spray just after the petals fall and before the calyx lobes close, in order to fill this cup with poison at the only time it is possible to do so. Bordeaux not being strictly an insecticide, does not act against the codling-moth, but it is always well to use it with Paris green to prevent apple scab or other fungous diseases.

Borer (*Saperda candida*). Examine trees in spring and again in June and dig out the grubs with a wire. Then wash the collar of roots and parts of the body with a mixture of lime and sulphur.

Caterpillar (*Clisiocampa Americana*). Destroy nests as soon as they appear in spring by burning, or spray with Paris green 8 ozs., lime 1 lb., water 50 gals.

Spring Canker Worm (*Paleacrita vernatta*). Encircle the tree with a canvas belt coated thoroughly with tar or train oil, Or spray with 4 ounces Paris green to 50 gallons Bordeaux or water.

Woolly Aphis (*Schizoneura lanigera*). For above-ground colonies, wash trees with solution of whale-oil soap or kerosene emulsion. For root-inhabiting colonies, remove the soil to a depth of about three inches, or sufficient to partially expose the roots; open a circle from 4 to 8 feet in diameter, depending on the spread of the roots, distribute three to eight pounds of tobacco dust or use 15 per cent kerosene emulsion. Enough emulsion should be used to saturate the soil to a depth of 3 or 4 inches. Recent experiments have shown that kerosene emulsion may be used with success.

PEACHES AND PLUMS

Curculio (*Conotracheus nenuphar*). Spray the trees before the blossoms open, with a solution of Paris green, 4 ounces, lime 1 pound, to 50 gallons of water. Use Bordeaux with Paris green when the blossoms have fallen; ten days later Bordeaux and Paris green. If peach and plum trees are in foliage, use 3 pounds copper sulphate, 9 pounds lime and 50 gallons of water; a stronger mixture will burn the foliage. Then follow with a large hopper made of sheeting and having a spread of 10 to 15 feet, having a slit in same so that the tree can be encircled; give the trunk a quick blow with a padded club; this causes the curculio to fall. Dump the insects into a jar of kerosene. Jarring should be done daily, beginning at daylight and continuing until eight or nine o'clock. It will hardly pay to jar the trees at any other time. Continue the jarring until the orchard is rid of the insects.

Peach Tree Borer (*Sanninoidea exitiosa*). During November and December, remove the earth from around the collar of the roots and carefully remove all borers by using a sharp knife or special hook made for the purpose. During spring examine trees again to see if any borers were missed during the fall work. About July 1 apply a wash to a height of 18 or 20 inches. Immediately afterward, draw the earth up to the tree, forming a cone, to about 6 or 8 inches above the level. The following is an excellent wash for peach trees; One bushel of quick lime, 20 pounds of sulphur, 1 gallon coal tar, 50 gallons water. Mix tar and sulphur in 10 gallons of water in barrel, add lime, keep well stirred. When entirely slaked, dilute to 50 gallons. Apply with a brush in winter to body and larger limbs of the tree. Make a second application of the wash during August or September if necessary to keep the bark thoroughly coated. During the last week of October remove the mound and thoroughly scrape and worm the trees. After worming, apply a wash, as it may kill many little borers which have been exposed but not killed by the worming process.

San Jose Scale (*Aspidiotus perniciosus*). This attacks peach, pear, apple, quince, cherry, raspberry, rose, and a number of other trees and shrubs. For winter treatment we would recommend either lime-sulphur wash or lime-sulphur-salt wash. Experiments have shown that salt is not necessary, but is preferred by some people. Spray in December and again late in February or early March. For summer treatment would suggest spraying with kerosene emulsion, one part of emulsion to five of water, or use the regular strength of lime, sulphur and salt mixture, applying this with a brush to the trunks and larger limbs only. None of this mixture should be put on the foliage or young growth.

Lime, Salt and Sulphur Wash. Lime, unslaked, 25 lbs.; sulphur, ground, 20 lbs.; salt, 10 lbs.; water to make 60 gallons. Place 8 or 10 gallons of water in an iron kettle over a fire, and when it reaches the boiling point add the sulphur and mix thoroughly, then add the lime, which will immediately produce a violent boiling. From time to time add a small quantity of water as needed to prevent boiling over or burn-

ing. The sulphur gradually goes into solution, and the mixture, at first thick and pasty, becomes thinner and thinner, changing in color through several shades of yellow. After at least one hour's constant boiling the salt should be added and the boiling continued for another half hour. Then dilute with the required amount of water, preferably hot water. If a suitable boiler is convenient, the mixture may be more economically cooked in barrels or tanks by the use of steam.

The lime, salt and sulphur wash is now generally recommended, and in some respects is superior to the other remedies named.

Other Scale Insects, of which there are several species, which are more or less destructive to fruit or other trees. Kerosene emulsion, whale-oil soap or kerosene in a mechanical sprayer will eradicate them.

[Note.—If your trees are infected with any insects or fungous diseases, send infected portion to your Experiment Station, your State Entomologist or U. S. Entomologist at Washington, D. C.]

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, WALNUTS AND PECANS

Twig Girdlers (*Oncideres cingulatus*). All limbs that have been girdled and have fallen must be burned at once, thus destroying all future broods of sawyers.

Borer (*Prionus*). These bore through the roots and usually destroy the tree; and must be carefully removed. Carefully examine collar of trees in winter and midsummer, and apply lime and sulphur wash.

Pecan Bud Worm (*Proteopteryx Deludana*). Spray the trees just as the buds are opening, with arsenate of lead, 3 pounds to 50 gallons of water, and repeat application 10 days later. If the worms appear again in June or July, repeat the same treatment. This will also help control the pecan case bearer.

Caterpillar (*Catocala maestosa*). This insect feeds on the leaves of pecans, and is sometimes quite injurious; spray with Paris green, 4 ounces, lime 1 pound to 50 gallons of water.

GRAPE-VINES

Phylloxera. Various insecticides are recommended but must be applied below the ground with the aid of specially constructed apparatus.

Leaf Hopper (*Erythroneura vitis*). Passing with a torch between the rows in the evening, and shaking the vines to disturb the insects.

Leaf Folder (*Desmia funeralis*). Kerosene emulsion or London purple as a spray.

Borer (*Prionus*). Its presence is manifested by the unhealthy appearance of the vine. Search must be made at the roots and the grub destroyed.

Flea Beetle (*Haltica Chalybea*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Grape Curculio (*Cœliodes inæqualis*). London purple solution as a spray, as soon as fruit is set.

STRAWBERRIES

Beetle (*Haltica ignita*). Dust leaves with dry lime.

Dangerous Fungous Diseases

Apple Tree Blight. May be treated similarly as for pears, but fewer applications are required.

Black Rot in Grapes, Spray with copper sulphate solution in spring before buds swell. When leaves appear, spray with Bordeaux; repeat twice at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Dusting with flowers of sulphur as soon as fruit is set, and repeated every 10 days until coloring, is advisable for mildew, but if Bordeaux mixture is used early it will lessen the appearance of the latter.

Black Knot in Plums. Cut off the affected branches below affected parts, and burn, to prevent its spreading. Spray with Bordeaux mixture.

Brown Rot on Peaches, Plums and Nectarines. Spray with copper-sulphate, 2 pounds to 50 gallons of water, before the buds swell, and before the buds open, Bordeaux mixture (4-6-50). When fruit is well set, Bordeaux (3-9-50). Repeat this spraying at intervals of 10 to 14 days. Spraying may be continued until fruit begins to ripen. Dusting with flowers of sulphur is advisable if Bordeaux mixture is not used, but the sulphur should be applied every 10 to 14 days. All mummified fruit and limbs showing brown rot must be removed and burned.

Rust on Raspberries and Blackberries. Spray with copper-sulphate solution before buds break. Use Bordeaux mixture if rust appears in spring or summer.

Peach and Plum Rosette. Root up and burn the affected trees as soon as the disease is observed.

Peach Leaf Curl (*Exoascus deformans*). Spray with Bordeaux (4-6-50) at least one month before the fruit buds open; only one application is necessary to prevent this disease. If spraying has not been done and the disease appears, continuous cultivation and the application of nitrogenous manures will throw off the diseased leaves and save the fruit crop. In case of San José scale in the same orchard the lime, salt and sulphur wash may be used effectively against both scale and leaf curl at one spraying.

Pear Blight. The following preventive measures are recommended: As buds are swelling, spray with copper solution; as blossoms fall, Bordeaux mixture (3-9-50) and arsenites; 8 to 12 days later repeat application, and use Bordeaux mixture 10 to 14 days later, and again 10 to 14 days later, if necessary. If blight has occurred, cut off and burn all affected limbs to prevent spreading. During winter, carefully remove all blighted twigs, and pay particular attention to removing all blight occurring in main limbs or branches. Send for bulletin on "Control of Pear Blight," which can be secured from the Bureau of Plant Industry, Washington, D. C., or from the State Board of Entomology, Atlanta, Ga. Disinfect the pruning shears.

FUNGICIDE AND INSECTICIDE SOLUTIONS AND FORMULAE

Tobacco, 1 pound; boiling water, 3 gallons; strain when cool. Very effective when used as a spray against flea beetles, lice aphides (plant lice).

Pyrethrum. 1 ounce of the "Bubach" powder, added to 2 gallons of cold water, on any plant used for food, as this is non-poisonous.

Bordeaux Mixture. Copper-sulphate, 4 pounds; quick lime, 6 pounds; water, 50 gallons. Dissolve the copper-sulphate by putting it in a bag and hanging it in a wooden or earthen vessel holding 25 gallons; slake the lime gradually and add water until you have 25 gallons. The blue-stone mixture and lime should then be poured into the pump so that the two streams will mix thoroughly as they fall. Bordeaux mixture will not keep more than 24 hours. Remember this.

Copper-Sulphate Solution. Dissolve 1 pound of copper-sulphate in 15 gallons of water. Do not apply this solution to foliage; it must be used before buds break on grape and peach trees. For the latter, use 25 gallons of water.

Arsenate of Lead can be used as a substitute for Paris green and London purple. It can be used much stronger with less danger of injury to plants. Two pounds to 50 gallons of water will give good results against most biting insects.

Paris Green. Actively poisonous. Add 4 ounces Paris green, 1 pound fresh lime to 50 gallons of water. Paris green and Bordeaux mixture may be applied together without the action of either being weakened.

Kerosene Emulsion. One-half pound of soap dissolved in 1 gallon of water; add to this, while hot, 2 gallons of Kerosene. (The boiling soap solution should be removed from the fire before the kerosene is added.) Churn violently with a spray pump or garden syringe until the mass becomes of the consistency of butter. Dilute the above mixture with from 9 to 15 parts of water when using, so that it will not be stronger than 1 part of oil to 9 to 15 of water. Sour milk may be used instead of soap.

White Hellebore, 1 ounce; water, 3 gallons. Effective as a spray for rose slugs.

Powders. With 50 pounds of land plaster mix 1 pint of crude carbolic acid. Sprinkle over vines for beetle and aphides.

Lemon Oil. We have found this an invaluable insecticide for all plants grown in greenhouse or in pots. Plants should be dipped in a solution of suitable strength. While it kills all scale insects, it is not injurious to the most tender plants.

Sulphur, 1 pound; 1 pound of air-slaked lime, and boil it in 8 quarts of water until the concoction simmers down to about 6 quarts; add 1 gallon of this mixture to 50 gallons of water. Use as a spray for red spider every five or six days until the spider is eradicated.

Larkin's Sulpho-Tobacco Soap is a universal insecticide. A sure and safe exterminator of all kinds of insects and vermin on plants, shrubbery, vines, small fruits and trees. It also acts as a powerful fertilizer; plants that have wilted from the ravages of insects will regain their freshness and grow luxuriantly. The soap is non-poisonous and absolutely safe to handle. It will not injure the tenderest growth.

SPRAYING

We cannot be too emphatic in impressing on the horticulturist to spray his fruit trees and grape-vines if he desires good fruit. Follow directions carefully. Experiments frequently result disastrously. Careless spraying will result in loss of fruit and sometimes the trees. Every fruit-grower should purchase a spraying apparatus; they can now be had for a small sum. Be careful in keeping your solution continually stirred. The best time for spraying is late in the afternoon or during cloudy weather, except with kerosene emulsion; this should be used on bright sunshiny days. (We recommend the Gould Pumps. Write us for prices on these; we can save you money.)

Fruit Department

APPLES

Summer and early fall varieties of northern or European origin succeed equally as well as southern seedlings, but the latter are the only reliable varieties for **late fall and winter.** Northern winter varieties seldom retain their fruit well here after August, as it then decays and drops during that month.

Some native varieties that keep well when grown in the upper sections of Georgia, South Carolina, North Carolina and Alabama, fail to retain their keeping qualities when cultivated in the lower or middle sections of these states. The season of maturity is given for the latitude of Augusta.

For orchard and long-lived trees plant only **standards,** grown by either being budded or grafted upon **whole seedling stocks. We do not propagate Apple trees by grafting upon pieces of roots.** We have always advocated planting trees propagated on whole seedling stocks, and hold to the same practice now.

Clay or clay loam are the best lands for Apples. Plow well and deep before setting the trees. The land should be well drained.

Prices of trees.	Each	10	100	1,000
Standard, two years old, well branched, 5 to 7 feet	$0 20	$1 50	$12 00	$100 00
Standard, two-year, 4 ft., medium branched, or one-year, 4 to 6 ft., single stem	15	1 00	8 00	70 00

Distance for planting, 20 to 35 feet apart each way, according to soil

SUMMER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

ASTRACHAN RED. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson and fine bloom; juicy, crisp, acid; beautiful fruit. Ripens end of May and continues through June. Tree a thrifty and fine grower; excellent and profitable.

COFFMAN (Summer Red, Koffman's June). Medium; round, oblong; skin greenish yellow, with red stripes; flesh fine, juicy, white; quality good, flavor subacid. Early. An improvement on Red June. Tree upright-growing.

CAROLINA WATSON. Very large; oblate, conical; green, striped with dull red, with a dull red cheek; sweet, crisp and perfumed. Beginning of July. Exceedingly prolific, and a good market fruit.

EARLY HARVEST. Medium to large; bright yellow; tender, juicy, well flavored. An excellent home market Apple. Invaluable in any orchard. June 5, and lasts two or three weeks.

EARLY RED MARGARET (Southern Striped June). Small to medium, rather flat; skin yellow, with dark red stripes; subacid and of high flavor. June 20, and lasts until July 20.

FAMILY. Medium, conical; brown-red and narrow stripes; juicy and high-flavored. Middle of July, and keeps ripening for six weeks. Very productive.

Gravenstein. Large; striped; juicy, subacid. June and July.

Hominy, or **Sops of Wine.** Medium; red; very juicy, subacid. July.

HORSE (Haas, Summer Horse, Yellow, Red or Green Horse, etc.). Large; green; acid. Good for cooking and drying; known everywhere. July and August. Very productive.

KANSAS QUEEN. Large; yellow, nearly covered with crimson; good quality. Very reliable, productive, and a good market variety. Succeeds well on light sandy soils. July and August.

May Pippin. Small; yellow; good quality. Ripens first of the season.

OLDENBURG. Large; striped; juicy, subacid. Good grower, prolific. June 25 to July 15.

RED JUNE. Medium, conical; deep red; juicy. Very productive. June 15 to end of July.

Rhode's Orange. Large, conical; red on orange ground, thickly dotted with russet; sugary and of high aroma. July 15.

SUMMER GOLDEN PIPPIN. Medium; yellow; flesh yellowish, juicy, pleasantly acid. July to August. Tree bears young. An excellent summer Apple. Extensively cultivated in western North Carolina.

YELLOW TRANSPARENT. Medium; yellow; good quality. A productive and excellent variety, but trees are of a dwarfish habit. June.

AUTUMN APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

BONUM. Medium; deep crimson; firm, tender, juicy, mild, subacid. September to October.

BUNCOMBE (Meigs, Red Fall Pippin, Jackson Red, Robinson's Pearmain, Red Lady Finger, Red Winter Pearmain). Large, oblong; greenish yellow, nearly covered with deep carmine; tender, juicy, well flavored. Ripe end of September, and can be kept until New Year. Tree an upright grower and prolific; an excellent fruit.

CAROLINA GREENING (Southern Greening, Yellow or Green Crank, Southern Golden Pippin, Green Cheese). Medium green or yellow; crisp, subacid, fine flavor. September to January. Compact grower and prolific.

EQUINETELEE (Bachelor, King, Iola, Ne Plus Ultra, Byers, Buckingham, Kentucky Queen). Very large, oblate; yellow, with bright red cheek and crimson stripes; flesh yellow, subacid, very rich and juicy; a magnificent fruit. Ripe end of September and lasts until November. Tree compact and a vigorous grower; bears young.

FALL PIPPIN. Large, green, subacid; quality best. August and September.

Grimes' Golden. Medium, round, oblate; skin yellow, with small dots; flesh yellow, crisp; rich, subacid; very good. October to December.

HARGROVE. Origin, Haywood county, N. C.; above medium to large, oblate, golden yellow, with a bright carmine cheek; flesh crisp, white, with Pearmain flavor; subacid; quality best. Maturity October and November. The Hargrove possesses such exceptional merits that we believe in offering it a valuable addition is made to our best fall Apples.

HAYWOOD. A seedling of Hoover; yellow and dark crimson cheek; flesh white, subacid; good quality. Maturity October. Compact growth.

MRS. BRYAN. Origin, Walker county, Ga. Very large, orange-red; quality best. Maturity September and October. An exceedingly handsome fruit, and becoming very popular in many sections.

PINE STUMP. Large, oblate; dark crimson; flesh yellow; crisp, sugary, good flavor. August and September. A very showy fruit. Tree spreading, vigorous and productive. One of the best varieties for the Piedmont section of Georgia, South Carolina and North Carolina.

Red Bietigheimer. A German Apple which has given good results in several sections, but is still comparatively new. Fruit large, cream-colored, mostly covered with deep crimson; flesh white, firm, subacid and of pleasant flavor. September and October.

SIMMONS' RED. Large; orange, nearly covered with red; flesh yellow, sugary, good flavor, quality very good. Matures June to September.

WALLACE HOWARD. Very large, conical; deep orange-red, with a few crimson stripes; flesh brittle, sugary and highly flavored; quality best. Maturity October. Very showy fruit.

WINTER APPLES

Varieties for Market Orchards in Capitals

BLACK WARRIOR. Above medium; green; quality best; a fine keeper and a first-class fruit in every respect; prolific. October to March.

BEN DAVIS (N. Y. Pippin, and Thornton of Southern Alabama). Medium, oblate, greenish yellow, with a crimson cheek; subacid; fair quality; keeps remarkably well.

WINTER APPLES, continued

Bismarck. From New Zealand; has been fully tested in Europe and in the United States. Enormously productive, and bears very young; quality very good. Late fall and winter. Tree of dwarf habit, and is largely grown in pots for decorative purposes. Has fruited with us.

Horn (N. C. Vandevere). Medium; flat or conical, here and further south dark crimson; further north green, with red cheek; juicy, rich. Ripens in November and keeps until March; tree an open grower; productive.

Mangum (Carter, Gully). Medium; red striped; flesh firm, juicy and well flavored. Ripens in October, and keeps well; productive; tree a vigorous, compact grower.

Paragon. A Tennessee seedling, combining the good qualities of Winesap and Limbertwig. A good keeper.

POORHOUSE (synonyms, Winter Green and Winter Queen). Large, roundish oblate; pale yellowish green, russet spots; flesh yellowish, moderately juicy, mild, subacid; very good. Tree vigorous, compact grower. This is a valuable addition to our varieties, as it is an exceptionally good shipper and keeper. Ripens last of October.

RED LIMBERTWIG. Medium; dull, rusty red; flesh yellow, firm, subacid; very good; tree thrifty, but open grower.

ROMANITE. Fruit similar to Shockley; tree of a more open growth; branches slender and very distinct in foliage and in appearance; possesses all the bearing and keeping qualities of the Shockley.

ROME BEAUTY. Large; yellow and bright red; handsome, medium quality. Moderate grower, good bearer. October to April.

ROYAL LIMBERTWIG. Large, oblate; pale yellow, striped red; flesh yellow, rich, juicy.

SHOCKLEY (Waddell, Hall, Sweet Romanite). Medium, conical, always regular; yellow, with a bright crimson cheek; flesh firm, sweet or subacid, with some flavor. Tree very erect, vigorous, exceedingly productive. Ripens in October, and will keep until the following summer. This Apple cannot be classed as of first quality, but is yet the most popular winter variety we cultivate. Profitable market variety.

STEVENSON'S. Medium to large; green, covered with brown; flesh firm, juicy and spicy. A regular bearer, and keeps until April. The tree is a fine grower.

TERRY. Medium; subacid; quality best. November to January. Resembles Pryor's Red.

WINESAP. Small to medium; red; vinous, quality very good. A good keeping Apple.

YATES (Red Warrior). Small; dark red, dotted with small white dots; flesh yellow, firm, juicy and very aromatic. Immense bearer and good keeper.

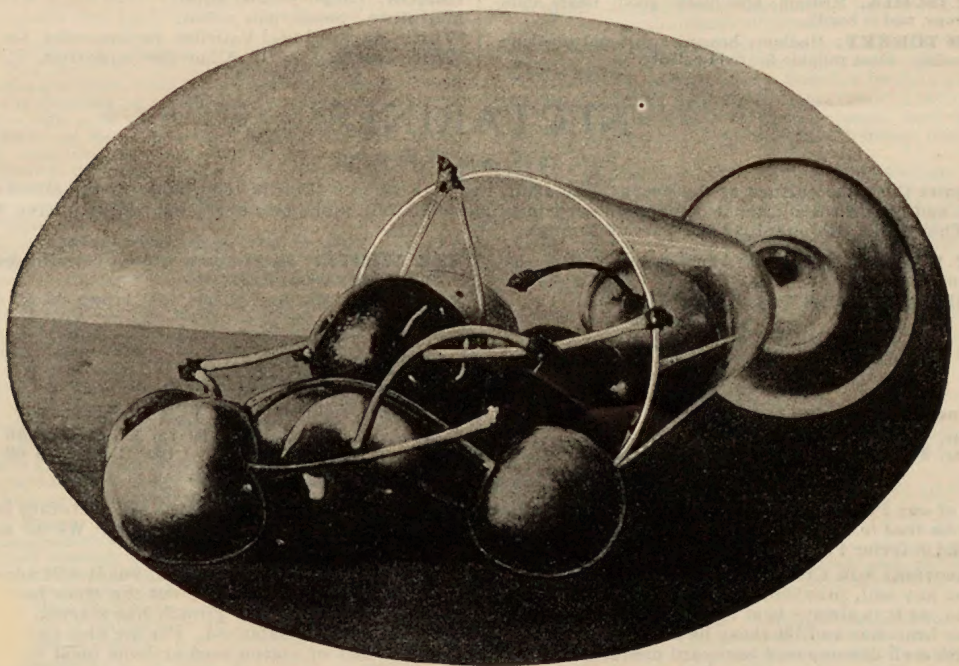
YORK IMPERIAL, or **JOHNSON'S FINE WINTER.** Medium; whitish, shaded crimson; flesh yellow, crisp, juicy, subacid, very good. October to January. A profitable market variety for the upper sections.

Nearly all Winter Apples commence to be in eating condition here in October, and if properly taken care of in a cool dry room, free from frost, the larger number can be kept through the winter.

CRAB APPLES

Hewe's Virginia. Small; dark red. Regular and profuse bearer. Valuable for cider. October to March.

Siberian. These produce an abundance of small fruit, much esteemed for preserving. Trees are also very ornamental. The best varieties are **Golden Beauty, Red** and **Transcendant.**



BLACK TARTARIAN CHERRIES (See page 8)

CHERRIES

All grafted or budded upon Mahaleb stock, which is the most desirable for this section. The Cherry is uncertain in this latitude and still more unreliable further south, but in the upper sections it succeeds well.

DUKES AND MORELLO CHERRIES

	Each	10	100
2-year, 4 to 5 feet, branched	$0 25	$2 00	$17 50
1- and 2-year, 3 to 4 feet, branched	20	1 75	15 00

Belle de Choisy. Bright red; early.
Dyehouse. A very early and popular variety. Ripens one week earlier than Early Richmond.
Early Richmond. Deep red. A very valuable variety.
English Morello. Blackish red; rich, acid. Late.
Late Duke. Large; light red. Late.
May Duke. Dark red. A very popular sort. Early.
Montmorency, Large. Large; fine flavor. Prolific.
Morello, Common. Blackish red; acid. The most reliable for this section.
Ostheim. Large; nearly black; rich and juicy. Late.
Olivet. Large; red; subacid.
Royal Duke. Dark red.
Windsor. Large; liver-colored. Fine late variety.
Wragg. Dark purple; medium size; fine quality.

HEART AND BIGARREAU CHERRIES

	Each	10	100
2-year, 5 to 6 feet, branched	$0 25	$2 00	$17 50
1-and 2-year, 4 to 5 feet, whips or partly branched	20	1 75	15 00

Black Tartarian. Very large; black.
Early Lamaurie. Large; dark purple.
Governor Wood. Large; yellow and red.
Luelling. Very large; black. Very fine.
Werder's Early Black. Large; black. Early.
Yellow Spanish. Large; early; has a red cheek; juicy. One of the best.

APRICOTS

25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Apricots are best adapted for planting in city gardens, or where trees are protected by surrounding buildings. They are among the most delicious of fruits, and, therefore, a little extra care should be given in protecting the flowers from the late spring frosts. The trees, when planted in orchards, seldom last long here, unless protected by surrounding timber or tall-growing fruit trees, but in many sections of the southwest this is one of the most desirable of orchard fruits. The period of maturity extends from the beginning of June to the end of July.

The best varieties are as follows: **Early Golden, Moorpark, Roman** and **Royal.**

FIGS

Price, two years old, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100; one year old, 20 cts. each, $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100

Best Varieties for General Cultivation in Capitals

Angelique, or **Early Lemon.** Small; greenish yellow; early.
BRUNSWICK, or **MADONNA.** Very large; violet; good and productive.
BLACK ISCHIA. Medium; blue-black; good. Bears abundant crops, and is hardy.
BROWN TURKEY. Medium; brown; sweet and excellent; very prolific. Most reliable for field culture.
CELESTIAL. Small; pale violet, with bloom; very sweet; prolific and hardy.
Genoa. Medium; yellow.
GREEN ISCHIA. Green, crimson pulp; prolific.
LEMON. Large; yellow; sweet.
Madeline. Small; pale yellow.
White Marseilles. } Varieties recommended for drying.
White Nerii. } All produce large fruit.

NECTARINES

Price, 20 cts. each, $1.50 for 10

Require the same culture as the peach. The fruit, having a smooth skin, is very liable to the attacks of the curculio and brown rot and must be sprayed as soon as blossoms fall, and again every two weeks during May and June. They ripen through July and part of August.

EARLY VIOLET. White, with blush cheek; flesh tender, juicy and of good flavor.
ELRUGE. Red; mottled darker.
NEW WHITE. Large; pure white; flesh tender, juicy, vinous; very good; early; free.
VICTORIA. Medium; purple, with brown cheek. July.

PEACHES

Prices, unless otherwise noted:	Each	10	100	1,000
1 year, 4 feet and up, heavy	$0 15	$1 25	$10 00	$60 00
1 year, 3 to 4 feet, stocky	10	1 00	8 00	50 00

Best Varieties for Commercial Orchards in Capitals

All of our Peach Trees are propagated from buds taken from the best bearing trees. We therefore know our trees to be *true to name*, perfectly healthy, free from disease and first-class in every respect. We do not grow cheap and inferior Peach trees.

DIRECTIONS FOR CULTIVATING THE PEACH.—A sandy loam is best suited to the Peach, but it will adapt itself to almost any soil, provided it is well drained. Plant one-year-old trees, 18 x 18 feet; cut the trees back to 18 to 24 inches, as it is always best to have a low-headed tree. In the spring, after the growth has started, remove all but three branches and let these be distributed so that the tree will be well balanced. For the first two years fertilize with well-decomposed barnyard manure, or a mixture of one part of cotton seed or bone meal to two parts of acid phosphate. Apply 1½ to 2 pounds to each tree. After the third year avoid nitrogenous fertilizers and use a fertilizer containing a good percentage of bone phosphate and potash. Prune every year by cutting off one-third of the previous year's growth. The head of the tree should be broad and open so as to allow free circulation of light and air. Never plant newly cleared woodlands; such lands should be cultivated for at least two years before setting the trees, otherwise woodlice will injure them. In preparing orchard land, plow deep. If necessary, subsoil. Cow-Peas drilled in 2 feet apart, leaving at least 4 feet on each side of the trees, is the best crop to grow in a Peach orchard. Cultivate frequently, and in February or March turn under the cow-peas. When the orchard begins to bear it should have clean cultivation. After the cow-peas have been turned under, all subsequent cultivation can be done with a harrow and cultivator. After the fruit is harvested, drill in peas for a cover crop.

To prevent brown rot, see page 5 for directions. (Never spray when a tree is in bloom.)

FREESTONES

Alexander. Above medium; highly colored in clay soils, less so in light soils; flesh greenish white, very juicy, vinous and of good quality; adheres to the stone. Matures from May 20 to June 15 at Augusta. Trees are remarkably prolific and bear very young.

BELLE (Belle of Georgia). Very large; skin white, with red cheek; flesh white, firm and of excellent flavor. Tree a rapid grower; very prolific; fine shipper. Ripe July 5 to 20.

BERENICE (China strain). Large to very large; yellow, mottled with dark crimson; flesh yellow, melting, juicy and rich. End of July to middle of August. In point of excellent qualities it is superior to any yellow Peach of its season, is most showy and an excellent shipper; its good quality also commends it to the planter. It originated with the late Dr. L. E. Berckmans, in 1877, and after 25 years' trial we have nothing equal to it at the same season.

Chair's Choice. Large, yellow; flesh very fine; heavy bearer. Ripens middle to end of August.

FREESTONE PEACHES, continued

CARMAN. Large, creamy white, with deep blush; skin very tough, but flesh very tender and of fine flavor, juicy; prolific bearer. A most profitable and popular shipping variety. Ripe June 25 to July 1.

Columbia (Pace, Yellow Indian, Tinley, etc.). Large; dingy yellow and red stripes; flesh yellow, buttery, rich and sweet; quality best. End of July to middle of August.

Dr. Berckmans. Large; creamy white, blush cheek; flesh white, melting, vinous, of the highest flavor. A seedling of the Chinese Cling but surpasses any varieties of the same parentage maturing at the same season. Middle to end of July.

Early Rivers. Large to very large; pale, greenish white; flesh white, sub-acid, very vinous and juicy; of exceedingly delicate flavor; skin very thin. Maturity June 10 to 20.

Early Tillotson. Medium; white, covered with red; melting, good. Very prolific; a favorite old variety. Ripe June 25 to July 1.

ELBERTA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; juicy and of good flavor; flesh yellow. Supposed to be a seedling of Chinese Cling. Ripe middle of July. An excellent shipping variety. No other Peach has made such a name for shipping, and none is cultivated more extensively.

EMMA. Large; yellow, with red cheek; flesh yellow, firm, juicy, best quality. Ripe July 25 to August 5; follows Elberta. An excellent market sort in some sections.

Everbearing. Has a long-continued bearing period. The first ripening begins about July 1 to 15, and successive crops are produced until the middle of September. Fruit in all stages of development—ripe and half-grown—may be seen upon the tree at the same time. The fruit is creamy white, mottled and striped with light purple and with pink veins; oblong in shape, and tapering to the apex; flesh white, with red veins near the skin; very juicy, vinous and of excellent flavor; quality very good to best. Freestone of the Indian type.

The first ripening averages 3½ inches long by 3 inches broad. The size of the fruit of the second and following crops diminishes gradually, until that of the last ripening is about 2 inches in diameter. A supply of fruit may, therefore, be secured from the same tree for nearly three months in succession. We do not recommend the Everbearing Peach for commercial orchards, but for family use and small gardens, where there is room for only a few trees, its value is unquestionable. We offer it with confidence, as during the past ten years we have gathered fruit from it in various stages of development.

Fleitas, or **Yellow St. John** (May Beauty). Medium, roundish; orange-yellow, with a deep red cheek; juicy, sweet and highly flavored; flesh yellow. Ripens end of June to July 10.

GREENSBORO. Origin, North Carolina. Ripens a week later than Alexander, but much larger. Round, sometimes elongated; flesh white, very juicy, of good quality; skin white, with red cheek, highly colored in the sun. Becoming a favorite, and profitable early market sort.

HILEY (Early Belle). Large; white, with beautiful red cheek; flesh white, quality best. Prolific bearer. Ripens June 25 to July 5. The best shipping variety of its season.

Picquet's Late. Very large; yellow, with a red cheek; flesh yellow, buttery, rich, sweet, and of the highest flavor. Maturity from end of August to middle of September.

Peen-to Free. Fruit 2 to 2½ inches in diameter, very flat; skin pale greenish white, with a beautiful mottled red cheek; flesh finely grained, good quality. As this Peach colors a long time before maturity or full development, it is often gathered prematurely, which renders it unfit for use. It should be allowed to hang upon the tree until approaching full maturity, when it shows its excellent quality. As this Peach blooms in January, it is only adapted to Florida and subtropical sections. Matures in Florida from April 1 to May 10.

RED RIVER. An improvement on early Louise, but of larger size; best quality. Fine shipper and a profitable market sort. June 10 to 15.

Robert. Large; creamy white, with crimson cheek; flesh white, slightly veined pink, melting, juicy and vinous; quality best. Middle of August.

SLAPPY. Clear golden yellow, with dark cheek; flesh yellow and of good quality. Is inclined to develop an imperfect side, although it is a popular market variety in some sections. Ripens early in July.

SNEED (Bowers, Peebles). Medium; creamy white, with carmine mottling; flesh greenish white, juicy; semi-cling; quality fair. Ripens on an average of six to eight days before the Alexander.

SUMMEROUR, or **ATLANTA.** Very large, round; deep yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, sweet and of good quality. Maturity from middle to end of September. This Peach fills a gap which has long been open in the season of maturity, because it ripens after all the good freestones are gone. It is, no doubt, destined to become a very valuable market variety, and large commercial orchards have been planted of this kind in north Georgia, where it originated. **Price, 4 feet and up, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.**

THURBER. Large to very large; skin white, with light crimson mottlings; flesh very juicy, vinous and of delicate aroma; of exceedingly fine texture. Maturity middle to end of July. A seedling of Chinese Cling, which it resembles in size and beauty, but is perfectly free. This variety has seldom failed to yield a crop of fruit when other varieties failed, and is highly prized as a market sort.

WADDELL. Of medium size, fine shape; skin greenish white, almost covered with red; flesh white and juicy; very prolific; a fine market sort. Ripe June 25.

WONDERFUL. Very large; deep yellow, with carmine blush; flesh yellow, firm, good. Good for late marketing.

CLINGSTONES

Albright. Large; white, changing to light orange; juicy, sweet; very good. Middle of October.

Eaton's Golden. Medium; skin golden yellow, with occasionally a few pink spots; flesh yellow, sweet, juicy, apricot flavor. Middle of September. Superior for canning.

GENERAL LEE. Improved Chinese Cling. Above medium, oblong; creamy white, with carmine wash; flesh very fine-grained, melting, very juicy, and of high flavor; quality best. July 1 to 10.

Heath Late White (White English, Eliza Thomas, Potter's September, Rauy, White Globe, Henrietta, etc.). Large, oval, with sharp apex; skin creamy white, very seldom with any red; flesh pure white to the stone, juicy and sweet, with good aroma; very popular for preserving. Ripens beginning of September.

Indian Blood. Large; dark claret, with deep red veins; downy; flesh deep red, very juicy, vinous and refreshing. Middle of August.

Juno. Very large; deep yellow, mottled with orange-crimson; flesh yellow, fine-grained, very juicy, vinous, sub-acid; quality best. August 10 to 20.

Oriole. Large; yellow, rich, buttery. Middle of August. A yellow-fleshed Chinese Cling.

Plant. Very large; yellow, covered with red; flesh yellow, juicy, rich and sweet. July 25 to August 10. An improved Orange Cling.

Pendleton. Very large; yellow; very good quality. Beginning of September.

Pineapple (Lemon, Kennedy's Carolina, Allison Early, Lemon Cling, etc.). Large; oblong, with a protuberance like a lemon; skin golden yellow, tinged with dark red; flesh yellow, slightly red at the stone, juicy, subacid, of excellent quality. Middle of August.

STINSON'S OCTOBER. Large; white, with red cheek; of very good flavor. The best very late Peach. The most profitable late Peach yet introduced for southern markets. Middle of October.

Stonewall Jackson. Almost similar to General Lee in size and quality, but a week later. Tree a more compact grower. July 15 to 25.

FARMER'S CYCLOPEDIA OF AGRICULTURE

A compendium of agricultural science and practice on farm, orchard and garden crops, and the feeding and diseases of farm animals, by Earley Vernon Wilcox, Ph.D., and Clarence Beaman Smith, M.S., associate editors in the office of experiment stations, United States Department of Agriculture.

This is a new, practical and complete presentation of the whole subject of agriculture in its broadest sense. It is designed for the actual farmer. The volume contains detailed directions for the culture of every important field, orchard and garden crop grown in America, together with descriptions of their chief insect pests and fungous diseases, and remedies for their control. It contains an account of modern methods in feeding and handling all farm stock, including poultry. The diseases which affect different farm animals and poultry are described, and the most recent remedies suggested for controlling them. There are between 6,000 and 7,000 topics covered in these references, and it contains 700 royal 8vo pages and nearly 500 superb half-tone and other original illustrations, making the most perfect Cyclopedia of Agriculture ever attempted. Bound in cloth, $3.50; half morocco, $4.50, postpaid.

PEARS

This list of select varieties is reduced to such as have been well tested and proved valuable throughout the largest section of the South. We grow standard Pear trees only.

Prices of trees.	Each	Per 10	Per 100
Standard, 2 years, 5 feet and up, well branched	$0 35	$3 00	$25 00
Standard, 1 year, 4 feet and up, whips or partly branched	25	2 00	15 00

Distances for planting. Standard trees, 20 to 25 feet apart each way

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

This type is peculiarly adapted to the South. We offer an immense stock of thrifty, well-grown trees.

KIEFFER. Fruit large to very large; skin yellow, with a light vermilion cheek; flesh brittle, very juicy, with a marked musky aroma; quality good. Matures from September to October. Tree very vigorous and very prolific. Begins to bear when four years old. As a fall Pear there is no variety as yet disseminated which has given such profitable returns, and the wonderful fertility of the tree is surprising. If allowed to hang upon the tree until the beginning of October, and then carefully ripened in a cool dark room, there are few Pears which are more attractive. In point of quality it combines extreme juiciness with a sprightly sub-acid flavor and the peculiar aroma of the Bartlett. It is then an excellent dessert fruit.

Garber. Resembles the Kieffer in size, appearance and quality, but matures here in August and between the LeConte and the Kieffer. A thrifty grower and valuable variety.

Hawaii (or Sandwich Island). Medium; round, Bergamot shaped. Very prolific; foliage luxuriant; fine tree. Valuable for cooking and canning purposes. October to December.

Le Conte, or **Chinese Pear.** Fruit large, pyriform; skin smooth, pale yellow; quality very variable, usually of second quality, but if allowed to mature slowly in a cool, dark room, or drawers, its quality improves remarkably. Maturity from July 20 to the end of August. Trees begin to bear fruit when five years old.

Smith's. Almost identical with LeConte, in size, shape and quality, but a few days earlier.

JAPANESE PERSIMMON, TSURO-NO-KO

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

SUMMER

Alamo. Origin, Texas. Large; yellow, bronze cheek Tree vigorous grower; bears young.

Bartlett. Large; buttery, melting, of rich flavor; very popular. Ripens end of July and during August.

Beurre Giffard. Medium; juicy. Middle of June. Tree a straggling grower.

Belle Lucrative (Seigneur d'Esperen, Fondante d'Automne). Large; melting, delicious; fine grower; bears abundantly and regularly. End of July and August.

Clapp's Favorite. Resembles Bartlett, but ripens a few days earlier. Fine flavor. Tree a vigorous grower.

Doyenne d'Ete. Small; melting; very good. Tree a moderate grower. Beginning of June.

Flemish Beauty. Large; melting, sweet; handsome. August.

Koonce. Medium to large; very handsome; juicy, sweet, very good. Tree a vigorous grower. Middle of June.

Philadelphia. Large; melting, very good. Middle of July.

Reliance. Medium; Bergamot shape; brown-red, with russet; flesh fine-grained, juicy, melting, and high flavored. Quality very good to best. Ripens middle of July to middle of August.

Seckel. Of exquisite flavor; perhaps the standard of quality in Pears. Tree a stout, slow grower. August.

Sheldon. Large; round; russety; first quality. End of August.

Wilder. Small to medium; yellow, with dark red cheek, melting, sweet and very good. A very attractive Pear. Beginning in June. The tree is of vigorous and symmetrical growth; a valuable early market fruit.

AUTUMN AND WINTER

Beurre d'Anjou. Large; juicy, melting. Fine tree and regular bearer. September.

Buerre Superfin. Large; melting, subacid. Fine tree and regular bearer. August.

Duchesse d'Angouleme. Very large; melting, juicy and well flavored. Tree a vigorous grower and most reliable bearer. Middle of August to September.

Lawrence. Very large; melting, rich. Tree a remarkably fine grower. September and October.

N. B.—In addition to the varieties listed above, we can supply a few trees each of ten other desirable kinds.

PERSIMMONS
(JAPANESE)

(*Diospyros Kaki*)

Prices of trees.	Each	10	100
2-yr, grafted, heavy, well-branched, 5 ft. and up	$0 50	$4 00	
1-yr., grafted, single stem, 3 to 4 ft.	25	2 00	$15 00

The Japan Persimmon is thoroughly adapted to the Cotton Belt. It does especially well in the coast region. The tree is a vigorous grower, an early and prolific bearer. As it is apt to overbear, the fruit should be thinned out, leaving only a number commensurate with the size of the tree. The fruit varies in color and shape. The dark-fleshed varieties are never astringent, but the light-fleshed varieties should never be eaten until soft. The flesh also varies in color; in the pointed varieties it is usually deep orange; in these it remains solid and quite astringent until November, but becomes soft and edible after being house-ripened. In the round

JAPANESE PERSIMMONS, continued

varieties, those having dark brown flesh are edible, while most of those with orange flesh should be allowed to become soft before eating. The fruit of nearly every variety begins to color when half-grown, but should be allowed to hang on the tree until just before frost is expected, or in the case of the early-ripening varieties, when fully soft. If gathered before a frost, there is a slight astringency next to the skin, but this disappears after being kept in the house for a few days or weeks. If allowed to be slightly touched by frost, the flavor is much improved, but the fruit will then not keep many days. Gather the fruit before frost, if intended for keeping; some varieties will remain sound until January or February. The flesh is soft, rich and sweet, and of a slight apricot flavor. Some varieties will be perfectly seedless during one or more years, and again every specimen will contain more or less seeds the following season.

The list we give includes the best and most distinct varieties, with their meaning in English.

Among (Yemon). Round, flattened, deeply ribbed; dark orange-red; 2½ to 3 inches in diameter, average weight six ounces; flesh red, very sweet, and edible while still solid.

Hiyakume (100 "me," a unit of Japanese weight). This is perhaps the most desirable of all the round, red-fleshed varieties, and, as the fruit affects various shapes, it is known under many names, such as Pound, Tane-Nashi or Seedless, etc. The Agricultural Bureau of Tokio gives the latter name to a variety with black mottled apex, but we find both round and elongated forms upon the same tree, as also uniformly orange and orange-yellow colored specimens, while many are heavily tipped with black. This variation of form and color has doubtless led to its array of synonyms. Fruit large, averaging 3 inches in diameter and 5 ounces in weight; usually flattened, but elongated forms are quite common upon the same branch; flesh bright orange-red. Keeps very late; must be soft before being edible. Tree of moderate height.

Maru. Medium size, shaped like a tomato; flesh light-colored; fine quality. Sometimes brown-fleshed specimens are produced, which are edible while hard.

Miyotan (Mazeli). Round or slightly oblong, 2½ inches in diameter; skin deep orange-red; flesh usually deep reddish brown, but specimens of half brown and half red flesh are often produced on the same tree; keeps late. The brown-fleshed specimens are edible while solid.

Okame (Mikado). Large, roundish oblate, sometimes with quarter marks; skin orange-yellow; flesh brownish red, good quality. Edible while solid.

Tsuru-no-ko (Stork Egg, Mino Kaki). Large, oblong, 2½ x 3½ inches, weight 4 to 5 ounces, sometimes 10 ounces; skin bright red, some specimens covered with black at apex; flesh red, very good; keeps late. Edible only when soft. Foliage long and shiny; tree compact, of vigorous growth.

Yeddo-Ichi. Large, oblate; skin dark red, with heavy bloom; flesh very dark brown, sweet and rich. Can be eaten when still hard.

Zengi, or Zingi. (Name of Japanese village.) Small, 1¾ x 2 inches, weight 3 to 4 ounces; flesh dark brown, with darker spots, very sweet. Edible as early as the middle of September, while still solid. Very prolific.

PLUMS

Price of trees, 1 year, 4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

EUROPEAN PLUMS

The following varieties of Plums thrive best in the Piedmont sections:

Clyman. Seedling from California. Large; reddish purple; flesh firm; freestone; vigorous and a good bearer.

Giant Prune. The largest Prune known; fruit averaging 1½ to 2 ounces each, retaining the good qualities of the smaller varieties. Desirable for the upper sections.

Imperial Gage. Large; oval; golden green; juicy; rich; first quality.

Shropshire Damson. Medium; dark purple, esteemed for preserving. Tree vigorous and productive.

JAPANESE PLUMS

Prunus triflora of botanists; *Prunus Japonica* of pomologists

Abundance, or **Yellow-fleshed Botan.** Round, with pointed apex, but varies from quite round to sharply pointed. Skin yellow, ground heavily washed purple-carmine and a darker cheek; flesh yellow, very juicy, subacid, with apricot flavor; quite firm; skin tough; clingstone; quality best; pit large. Maturity June 15 to July 5. We also have this variety under several names as received from Japan, all proving identical. One of the best early varieties, and valuable for northern and middle states. Carries well to distant markets. After fruiting this variety extensively for many years, we consider it the most desirable for shipping North and West. Fruit should be thinned, otherwise the size is reduced and the quality is inferior.

America. Fruit very large; glossy coral-red; flesh light yellow; good quality; very hardy. No doubt will prove a very valuable sort. Ripe last of June. Excellent for jellies.

Apple (from L. Burbank, 1898). Fruit large, 2½ inches in diameter; reddish purple when ripe; flesh firm, pale red, sweet or subacid, rich, high-flavored; nearly freestone. Ripens after Burbank.

Burbank. In general characteristics resembles Abundance, or Yellow-fleshed Botan. Color cherry-red, mottled yellow; shape usually more globular; flesh, flavor and quality are identical, but its period of maturity here is from two to three weeks later, or middle to last of July. The tree is of very vigorous habit, slightly differing in foliage. Valuable also for northern states.

ABUNDANCE PLUM

Chabot. Two to 2½ inches long by 2 inches broad; yellow ground, nearly covered with carmine-red; flesh orange-yellow, very solid, subacid; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity end of July. Identical with Bailey of several growers.

Combination. An extremely handsome, large, early, light crimson Plum of the best quality. One of Burbank's promising new varieties.

JAPANESE PLUMS, continued

Chalco (L. Burbank, 1898). A cross between *Prunus Simoni* and Japan. Fruit large, flat, deep reddish purple; flesh yellow, very sweet, rather firm, exceedingly fragrant; almost stemless. Ripens well when picked green, and keeps nearly or quite a month.

Doris. Medium size; sweet; good quality. Remains on tree for a long time. Ripe July 30.

Douglass (Synonyms: Munson, of Professor Bailey; Hytankayo, of Texas growers). Large, pointed; dark, purplish carmine, with blue bloom; juicy, sweet; very good; clingstone. July 20 to August 1. Exceedingly attractive as to color.

First. Medium size; pale amber, faint blush on sunny side; flesh moderately firm, sweet and juicy. Ripens three weeks earlier than Red Nagate.

Georgeson. Round; clear gold or yellow; flesh firm, yellow, sweet and of Gage flavor. July 1 to 10.

Gonzales. Very large; meaty; of a brilliant red color; good shipper and keeper. Tree very strong and productive.

Kerr, or **Hytan-kayo No. 2.** Variable in shape, usually pointed, 1¾ x 1¼ inches, but perfectly round specimens are often produced upon the same tree. The pointed form is the *Hytan-kayo-Togari* (Togari means pointed); the round form is sometimes called *Hytan-kayo-Maru* (Maru means round). Skin bright yellow; flesh yellow, juicy, subacid, gage flavor; quality very good; clingstone. Maturity from June 10 to 20. Very prolific; an excellent early market as well as dessert fruit.

Kelsey. Size large to very large, often 7 to 9 inches in circumference; heart-shaped; color greenish yellow, overspread with reddish purple and blue bloom; flesh very solid, yellow, rich and juicy, and with excellent flavor; pit very small. Semi-cling. Maturity middle of July to end of August.

Mikado. Very large; greenish yellow; nearly round. Ripe June 15.

Ogon (Shiro-Smomo, or the White Plum). Medium to large, round, golden yellow; flesh yellow; firm, subacid; quality good; freestone. June 15. Tree of vigorous growth; a good cooking fruit.

Red Nagate, or **Red June,** or **Long Fruit.** 1¾ x 1½ inches, pointed; skin thick, purplish red, with blue bloom; flesh yellow, solid, somewhat coarse-grained, juicy, subacid, with Damson flavor; clingstone; quality good. Maturity 10th to end of June. Very prolific, showy and attractive in color. It ripens a week before Abundance, and is the earliest large-fruited market variety.

Satsuma, or **Blood Plum** (Yonemomo). Large; skin dark purplish red, mottled with bluish bloom; shape globular, or with sharp points; flesh firm, juicy, dark red or blood color; well flavored and firm; quality very good; pit small. Unsurpassed in quality for canning. Maturity middle of July. Tree very vigorous. One of the most valuable varieties for this section and adapted to the Middle and Northern States.

Wickson. Fruit large to very large; obconical; waxy white when half-grown, then the color gradually changes to pink and to a dark crimson-purple; flesh very firm, yellow; juicy, subacid and highly flavored; pit small; clingstone; best quality. July 10 to 25.

QUINCES

40 cts. each, $3 for 10, except where noted

These succeed best in strong, clay soils, in special localities and in the Piedmont section. They can be grown in bush form. Being somewhat subject to leaf-blight, the trees should be sprayed with Bordeaux mixture before the buds swell, repeating the spraying throughout the summer at intervals, as necessary. However, in some situations Quinces seem to be free of blight.

Angers. A productive, old variety. Fruit rather acid. 25c. each, $2 for 10.

Apple, or **Orange.** Large, round. Excellent late variety. Bears abundantly.

Meech. Large; good quality. In suitable sections bears early and abundantly.

Raes. (Seedling of Orange.) Similar to Orange, except that it is larger.

NUT-BEARING TREES

CHESTNUTS

	Each	10	100
American. Our native variety.			
Extra heavy trees, 12 to 14 feet, 5 years, 2½- to 3-inch caliper	$2 00		
Extra heavy trees, 8 to 10 feet, well branched	1 25	$10 00	
Extra heavy trees, 6 to 8 feet, well branched	1 00	7 50	$50 00
Heavy trees, 4 to 6 feet, well branched	50	4 00	30 00
3 to 4 feet, well branched	25	2 00	
Large Spanish. Yields very large nuts; not so sweet as the American, but their size and beautiful appearance command a ready sale.			
4 feet, well branched	50	4 00	
3 feet, partly branched	25	2 00	15 00

FILBERTS

European White. Of easy culture, growing 6 to 8 feet; bushy habit. Will grow in almost any soil, and requires but little space. Nut oblong, very sweet. Suited to the Piedmont section.			
5 years, 5 to 6 feet, heavy, branched	50	4 00	30 00
4 years, 3 to 4 feet, heavy, branched	35	3 00	20 00
3 years, 2 to 3 feet, stocky	25	2 00	15 00

PECANS

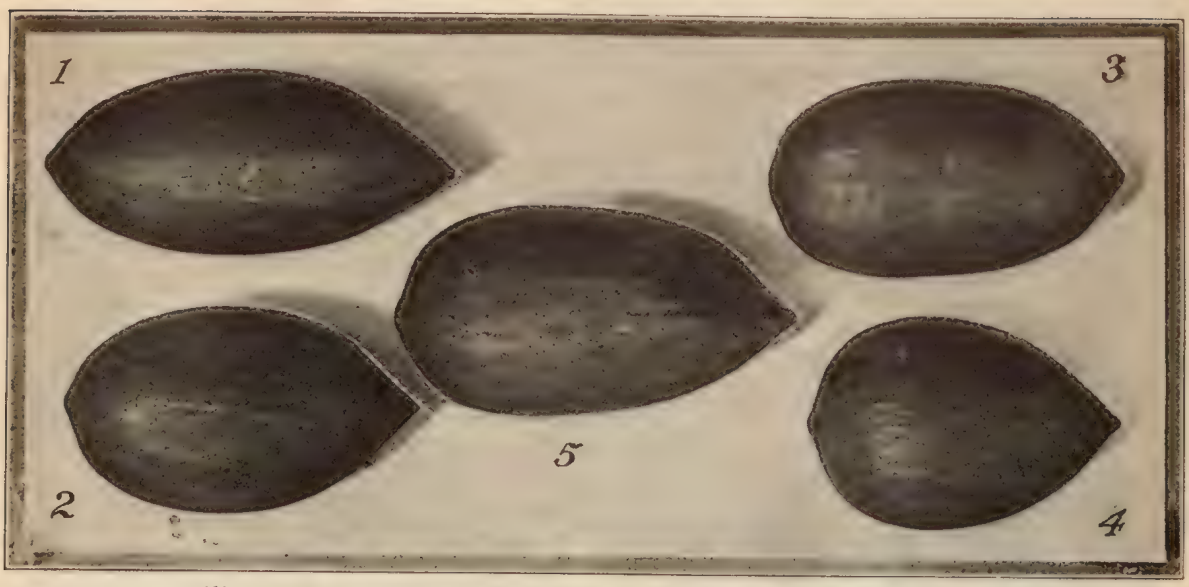
All of our Pecans are budded on 2-year thrifty seedlings, and are, therefore, very heavy and stocky. We offer a beautiful stock of the following well-known varieties:

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet, very heavy	$1 50	$12 50	$100 00
3 feet, very heavy	1 25	10 00	85 00
2 feet, heavy	1 00	8 00	75 00

Bolton. A Florida variety of excellent quality. Nut oval shape; large size, running 40 to the pound. Fine cracking quality, heavy kernel of good flavor. Tree annual and prolific bearer.

Frotscher's Egg Shell. Very large; nuts averaging 45 to 50 to the pound. Shell very thin; can be cracked with the teeth; meat sweet and of fine quality, and can be removed entire from the shell. One of the best Pecans grown.

Pride of the Coast (Synonyms: Columbian, Mammoth, Rome). Originated in Louisiana. Nut frequently 2 inches in length; shell moderately thin; delicate flavor. Tree a very vigorous grower. Nuts will run from 24 to 32 to the pound. This variety is not recommended by several growers, who claim that it does not fill out. This frequently happens the first year of fruiting, and is also usual with some of the other varieties. This defect disappears subsequently. No better or



(1) VAN DEMAN, (2) STUART, (3) FROTSCHER, (4) BOLTON, (5) PRIDE OF THE COAST

PECANS. continued

Pride of the Coast larger nuts are produced in this section. Furthermore, it is very productive, and the nuts are of highest quality. There is unquestionably a spurious variety being sold as Pride of the Coast, as conflicting characteristics have been assigned this variety by different growers in various localities, and this has caused the unfavorable opinion advanced by those who have not the true variety. Our experience with this Pecan is entirely satisfactory.

Stuart. Nut of large size, about 2 inches long by ¾ inch in diameter; shell thin; quality good; heavy bearer.

Van Deman. Nut large. About 45 to 50 to the pound. Oblong shell; quite thin; good quality.

We have ceased offering Pecan seedlings, because their product can never be depended upon as being uniform in size or quality, their product generally proving inferior. Furthermore, budded trees will commence bearing in from three to four years, whereas seedlings may require from five to fifteen years to reach a bearing age. In planting budded trees a uniform size of nut will be secured.

The cultivation of the Pecan is not only rapidly increasing, but is also better understood. The day of planting seedling trees has passed, because of the small commercial value of the average seedling nuts. The market demands the larger grades of nuts, which are beginning to be well known for their high quality, and the only way to make Pecan growing pay is to plant budded or grafted trees of such varieties as combine large size, good flavor, thin shell and easy cracking qualities. Such trees alone are worth planting. Many varieties have, no doubt, been offered that lack vigor of growth, and whilst the nuts are of fair size, their quality may be inferior and the trees not productive or vigorous. Considerable discrimination is, therefore, required in the selection of well-known varieties. When purchasing trees the reliability of the nurseryman should be known, because many inferior trees are palmed off by unreliable dealers. It is known that some varieties which are best adapted to the lower sections of the South do not always give the same results when planted in higher localities. Whilst there are scores of varieties now cultivated, a half dozen of the best well-known sorts would be amply sufficient for commercial groves.

Pecans should be planted from 40 to 50 feet apart, and in very rich alluvial soil even 75 feet would be the proper distance. The tree is hardy as far north as Iowa. Its natural distribution includes 15 degrees. Any land producing a good growth of hardwood trees, such as oak, hickory, etc., is suitable for the profitable production of this nut, but the moist and sandy land of the rivers and creek bottoms, even if they are subject to occasional overflow, are particularly adapted to this tree. But, the richer the land the earlier and the larger the yield. This tree takes very kindly to heavy fertilization. The best time for transplanting is after the leaves fall in autumn, and as late as March. In transplanting, dig holes at least 2 feet wide and 3 feet deep. Cut off the lacerated ends of all roots. It has been practically demonstrated that it is advisable to cut off a part of the taproot, as this causes the roots to throw out laterals. This will allow the tree to receive more food, and, at the same time, affords it a firmer hold upon the land. Fill the hole with top soil and well-decomposed stable manure, thoroughly mixed. After the hole is half filled, pour a bucket of water about the roots. Let this soak and then fill up completely.

In transplanting large trees, it is advisable to cut the tops off to within 3 feet of the ground. The land between the rows can be planted for several years in cotton, peas, potatoes or vegetables. If these are heavily fertilized, it will increase the growth of the trees. A top-dressing of stable manure or commercial fertilizer within a radius of 4 to 6 feet from the tree will be found a good investment.

The commercial value of nuts varies according to size. Nuts averaging forty to sixty to the pound sell at wholesale for from 40 to 50 cents per pound, and some unusually large sizes which run from twenty-four to thirty-five to the pound will sometimes command from 75 cents to $1 per pound. In comparison with this price, the small inferior seedling nuts bring from 7 to 10 cents per pound.

Pecan trees are long-lived. The average fruiting age for budded trees, which have grown off vigorously and received proper care, is three to four years. Such trees should yield from fifteen to fifty pounds each, per year, after being planted ten years. Some seedling trees have been known to fruit in from six to eight years from planting the nut; whereas, other trees require double the age, and frequently are totally barren. This tree is, therefore, a source of much revenue, and it is not subject to many diseases or insect depredations. The following are the most common insects:

Fall Webworm.—Remove at first appearance; destroy these by burning the web with a torch on a pole. If very abundant, spray with Paris green or arsenate of lead. The "twig-girdler" is also sometimes very destructive. As soon as the girdled limbs fall to the ground, gather and burn; this will prevent the larvæ from hatching. **Borer.**—This may occasionally get into the body of the tree and must be cut out with a knife, and then inject a few drops of carbon bisulphide into the hole and stop up with wax. **Pecan Budworm.**—See page 5.

Care of Trees When Received.—We take great care in preventing the roots of the trees from becoming dry when being dug. As soon as the tree is lifted from the ground it is immediately covered with a wet cloth and the roots well coated with clay before being forwarded. When the trees are received do not allow the roots to be exposed to the air and become dry, but keep them moist. By following these directions, the loss in transplanting will be exceedingly small and success be assured.

FRUIT GROWING, THE PRINCIPLES OF. By L. H. Bailey. 508 pages. $1.25. In this volume the details of gathering, packing and marketing are very fully dealt with.

PRUNING BOOK, THE. By L. H. Bailey. Illustrated. 530 pages. $1.50. Specific advice is given on the pruning of the various kinds of fruit and ornamental trees, shrubs and hedges. Considerable space is devoted to the pruning and training of grape-vines.

WALNUTS

The best soil for Walnuts is a strong clay, rich and somewhat stony; hence, many acres of land which are difficult to cultivate for ordinary crops are available for Walnuts. Never plant these trees in pipe-clay or undrained soil.

BLACK, Our Native Species

	Each	10	100
4 yrs., 7 to 8 ft., very heavy, 1¼ to 1½ in. caliper	$1 00	$7 50	$60 00
4 yrs., 4 to 6 ft., heavy, transplanted	60	5 00	30 00
3 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., very stocky	50	3 00	20 00
2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft.	25	1 50	10 00

This tree is becoming very scarce. Many young groves are now being planted for timber purposes. You will make no mistake in planting a few hundred of this valuable timber tree.

JAPAN WALNUT (*Juglans Cordiformis*)

EARLY-BEARING, or PRAEPARTURIENSIS

	Each	10	100
4 yrs., 3 to 4 ft., very heavy	$0 75	$6 00	
3 yrs., 2 to 3 ft.	50	3 50	$30 00
2 yrs., 15 to 18 in.	25	2 00	17 50

The most desirable variety of this class. Tree of low growth; begins to produce a few nuts when four years old. Nuts are of good quality and mature early in fall.

ENGLISH

Thin-shelled, or Madeira Nut

	Each	10	100
4 yrs., 4 to 5 ft.	$0 50	$4 00	
3 yrs., 3 to 4 ft.	35	3 00	$25 00
2 yrs., 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	15 00

Nuts large, oblong; shell very thin; of excellent quality and keeps sweet a long time.

JAPAN

	Each	10	100
4 yrs., extra heavy, 5 to 6 ft., 1¼ to 1½ in. caliper	$0 75	$6 00	
3 yrs., very heavy, 4 to 5 ft.	50	4 00	$30 00
2 yrs., heavy, 3 to 4 ft.	30	2 50	20 00
2 yrs., 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00

Juglans Cordiformis. Differs from the *Juglans Sieboldiana* in form of nuts, which are broad, pointed and flattened. Nuts medium size, shell thinner than Sieboldiana, and if cracked longitudinally the kernel can be removed entire; the meat is of good quality. Tree a very vigorous grower; attains a great height and has a magnificent head. A very valuable acquisition; perfectly hardy. We consider this the best of the Japan Walnuts. Destined to become a valuable nut for market.

Juglans Sieboldiana. A native of the mountains of Japan. Extremely hardy and vigorous grower. Of symmetrical and beautiful form. Three-year-old trees in our nursery have produced nuts; wonderfully productive. Nuts produced in clusters of from 12 to 20 nuts each. Shell thicker than that of the English Walnut, but not so thick as that of the Black. Meat is sweet and of the best quality. The tree has an abundance of fibrous roots, and transplants readily.

Can supply Walnuts in immense quantities. Price per 1,000 will be given on application

Small Fruits

BLACKBERRIES

Price, strong plants, unless noted

10 plants for	$0 50
50 plants for	1 50
100 plants for	2 00
1,000 plants for	15 00

CULTURE.—Blackberries thrive on almost any soil, but the most desirable is a strong loam, retentive of moisture, tending toward clay rather than sand, but soil must be well drained at all times. Fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are the most desirable; too much humus or nitrogen will induce a rank growth of wood at the expense of the fruit. As a preventive for rust, spray with copper sulphate solution during the fall and winter, and with Bordeaux (4-6-50) during the spring and summer. The rows should be 6 to 8 feet apart and the plants from 3 to 4 feet in the row, according to the character of the soil. If desired to cultivate both ways, set the plants in checks 6 to 7 feet each way. As soon as the fruiting season is past remove the old canes; these should be burned at once. The young canes should be clipped off when they reach the height of about 2 feet; this will cause them to branch and they will become self-supporting. Apply fertilizer during the late winter and give shallow and constant cultivation.

Agawam. Fruit of fair size, jet-black, sweet, tender and melting to the core. Productive. Late.

Erie. Very productive. Fruit large, round, good quality. One of the most popular sorts. Early.

Mersereau. A most valuable variety. Fruit of immense size. Early and enormous bearer; very hardy. A very popular market sort. 75 cts. for 10, $3.50 per 100.

Wilson's Early. A fine, very large, early sort. Of excellent flavor; ripens finely. Very productive, and one of the best market sorts. Ripens end of May.

DEWBERRIES

10 strong plants for	$0 50
50 strong plants for	1 50
100 strong plants for	2 00
1,000 strong plants for	15 00

CULTURE.—Use short, stout stakes driven at the end of each row of canes, with a cross-piece 18 inches long nailed to each stake 2½ to 3 feet from the ground. On the top, near each end of these cross-pieces, drive a stout nail slanting toward the stake upon which to catch a wire. Two lines of No. 14 galvanized wire, one on each side of the row, are fastened to one of the end stakes and run on the ground between the rows to the other end stake. These wires are now drawn as taut as possible and securely fastened to the other end of the row. The wire on each side is now raised, pressing the canes inward, and caught on the nails, thus holding all the canes closely together in the row.

Austin's Improved. After trying this variety for several years, we pronounce it, with confidence, the best Dewberry for this climate. Fruit very large, subacid, vinous, but of second quality. Enormous bearer. The most productive market variety we have ever grown, as it is 8 to 10 days ahead of any other. Strong and vigorous grower and stands our hottest summers perfectly. Free from rust. Twenty-five 2-year plants produced forty quarts of immense berries.

RASPBERRIES

10 strong plants for	$0 50
50 strong plants for	1 50
100 strong plants for	2 00
1,000 strong plants for	15 00

CULTURE.—The same as for blackberries and dewberries. These thrive best in a deep, moist, well-drained soil; the lighter

RASPBERRIES, continued

loams are best for the red and the heavy loams for the blackcaps. To make a success of Raspberries, the land should be able to withstand drought well. Cottonseed meal, pure ground bone or fertilizers containing a good proportion of potash are best and should be liberally applied during the winter and early spring. Mulching the ground is recommended.

Columbia. Fruit resembles Shaffers; very large, purplish, vigorous and productive.

Cuthbert. After several years' trial this proves one of the best and most reliable of the red-fruited varieties. Fruit red; large, of excellent quality; yield very prolific; ripens middle of May and continues for several weeks.

Golden Queen. Fruit golden yellow; similar in quality to Cuthbert, to which it is evidently a close relation. Its fine color attracts the eye. Prolific; stands our summers.

Gregg. The largest of the blackcaps; fruit firm, dark purple, with heavy bloom. Ripens a week before the Cuthbert.

Loudon. Fruit large, rich crimson; excellent quality; very productive and stands the southern climate without injury; is a good shipper, as berries do not crumble. The more we see of this berry the better we like it.

STRAWBERRIES

Price of strong plants, tied in bunches of 25, 50 cts. per 100, $4 per 1,000. Special prices for large lots

CULTURE.—The Strawberry adapts itself to almost any soil which is not too wet or arid, but it will do best on a deep, rich, sandy loam. The land should be thoroughly prepared by being broken up with a two-horse turn-plow, first applying from 15 to 25 two-horse loads of well-decomposed manure to the acre; a top-dressing of hardwood ashes (40 or 50 bus.), muriate of potash (300 to 400 lbs.) or bone meal (500 lbs.) should be applied per acre during February. Avoid nitrogenous fertilizers just before the blooming period, as these will induce a strong vine at the expense of the fruit; the plant is also forced into a very sappy growth, which will make it tender and therefore susceptible to being burned out during the hot, dry summers. Plants set out after the fall rains will yield a fair crop of fruit during the following spring; but a large crop cannot be expected until the second year. It is undesirable to let the plants remain after the second year, and more profitable to plant every year, so that one field may take the place as the other is plowed up. Set the plants in rows 1 x 3 feet, thus one acre will require 14,520 plants. For the South we advise matted rows in preference to stool cultivation, as the former are more resistant to prolonged droughts. After the crop is gathered keep the soil well stirred and always free from weeds. Remove all runners as fast as they appear; this will increase the size of the plant and also the quantity of the berries produced. We have tested hundreds of varieties of Strawberries and find few that will give general satisfaction. Locality has a great influence upon the success of this fruit, and therefore we cannot depend upon the same variety thriving equally well in different soils and localities.

MULCHING.—After a thorough working of the soil in the early spring, a thin covering of straw or leaves can be placed around, but not over, the plants. Let this mulching remain during the fruiting period, then remove. Keep the beds well cultivated and free from weeds during the balance of the year.

SEX OF BLOSSOM.—The blossoms of most varieties are perfect or bi-sexual, and are termed staminate, but some varieties, destitute of stamens, are imperfect and are termed pistillate. The latter are, as a rule, the most productive if planted near perfect flowering sorts; otherwise they will not produce fruit. Plant three rows of a good pistillate variety, then three rows of a perfect or staminate sort, etc. Lady Thompson and Wilson's Albany are good pollenizers, but care must be taken to keep the runners of each variety from encroaching upon the others.

ORDERING PLANTS.—We cannot fill orders for plants at the prices quoted until the plants are well rooted, and providing that the condition of soil admits of being dug with safety after October 20. To fill orders for plants before the last crop of runners is well rooted entails the loss of three plants where one is secured. We request our patrons not to have plants forwarded until the weather is sufficiently cool, and the soil in good order to plant with safety.

All varieties listed below are staminate, or with perfect blossoms, except those marked (P), which are pistillate.

Leading market varieties in capitals

BRANDYWINE. A very reliable late variety; productive and very large; heart shape; firm; fair quality; good color. In many sections this is grown in large quantities for shipment.

Excelsior. Very productive; medium to large size; dark red; globular form; fine flavor; heavy yielder. A promising variety.

LADY THOMPSON. Large; usually round; light scarlet; colors evenly, and berries are of regular size; firm, sweet; quality good; as early as the earliest, and a prolific bearer; plants strong and healthy. The most profitable early variety for this section. Ripe April 15.

Marshall. Berries of regular form; dark, glossy red; fine flavor. Excellent market variety.

Mrs. Cleveland. Very large, regular in shape; good quality; plants healthy and prolific; an excellent berry for family use. Ripe April 30.

SAMPLE. (P.) Of large size; good quality. An enormous bearer and continues to produce fruit for a long time. A fine variety.

WILSON'S ALBANY. Large; always regular; high flavor; subacid; prolific; vigorous grower. No variety combines more good qualities. In 1857 we received six plants from Mr. Wilson, and our present stock is directly descended from these plants. Ripe May 2.

GRAPES (Native Varieties)

Nothing but varieties that have stood severe tests are included in the following lists, but we can also supply a few vines each of some 20 additional varieties. We have a large stock of extra strong 1- and 2-year-old vines.

Price of assortments, our selection of varieties—

10 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use $1 00
100 strong vines in 10 best varieties for table use $8 00

Special quotations will be given for lots of 1,000 and upwards.

For purchaser's selection.—Not less than 5 vines of one variety will be charged at the rate for 10; nor less than 50 vines of one variety will be charged at rate for 100.

Agawam (Rogers' No. 15). Large; dark red. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $5 per 100.

Amber. Pale amber, long bunches; berry medium, sweet, fine flavor. Later than the Concord. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10.

Berckmans. Cross of Clinton and Delaware. Bunch larger than Delaware, but not so compact; berry one-third larger than Delaware, of same color and quality. Matures middle to end of July. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.

Brighton. Bunches medium; berries large, reddish; skin thin; quality best. An excellent early table or market Grape. Vigorous. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.

Catawba. Bunches and berries large; deep red, with lilac bloom; juicy, vinous and of musky flavor. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, $5 per 100.

Concord. Bunches and berries very large; blue-black, with bloom; skin thin; cracks easily; flesh sweet, pulpy, tender; quality good. Very prolific and a vigorous grower. One of the most reliable and profitable varieties for general cultivation. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, $3 per 100.

Delaware. Bunch compact; berries medium; light red; quality best; moderate grower, but vine very healthy; very prolific and more free from disease than any other variety. The most popular Grape grown; unsurpassed for table and for white wine. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.

Diana. Bunches large, compact; berries large, reddish lilac; sweet; very productive. Ripens about August 15 to 25. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $6 per 100.

Elvira. Pale green; skin thin; sweet and juicy; one of the most reliable Grapes for the mountain regions. 10 cts. each, $1 for 10, $5 per 100.

Gaertner. Bunch large; berry medium; color light brown; flavor pleasant and aromatic. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10.

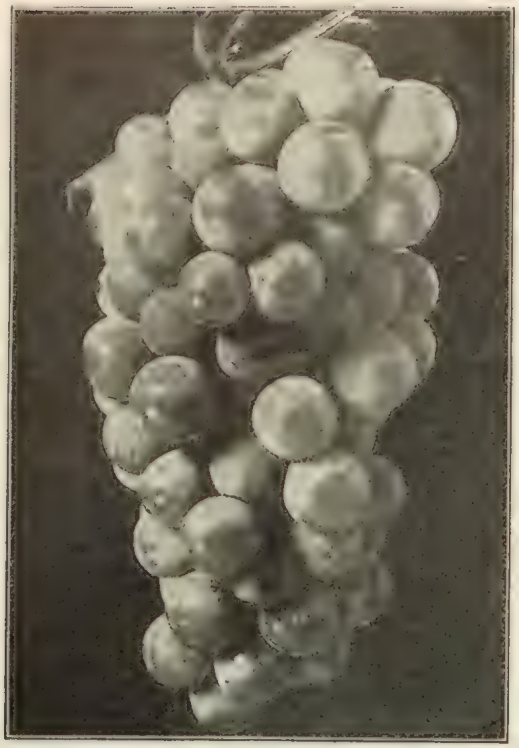
Herbert (Rogers' No. 44). Bunches rather long; berry large, tender and rich; good quality; early. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10.

Ives. Bunches very large; berries large; blue; skin thick; flesh pulpy, sweet, very musky; very vigorous grower and prolific bearer. Very hardy and popular as a wine Grape. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, $3 per 100.

Lindley. Bunch medium, loose; berries medium to large; color red; flesh tender, sweet, rich aromatic flavor. Midseason. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10.

Massasoit (Rogers' No. 3). Bunch medium; rather loose; berry medium; brownish red; tender and sweet. Very good. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10.

Moore's Diamond. Large; greenish white; juicy; little pulp and of very good quality. Yields abundantly; fruit perfect and showy. Ripens very early in July; the best very early white variety. 15 cts. each, $1 for 10, $5 per 100.



NIAGARA GRAPE

NATIVE GRAPES, continued

Moore's Early. Bunch medium; berry large, round; black, with heavy blue bloom; medium quality. Very early. Desirable market sort. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10.

Niagara. Bunch and berry large; greenish yellow; flesh pulpy, sweet, foxy. Its remarkable size and fine appearance give it much popularity as a market variety; vigorous and prolific. 10 cts. each, 80 cts. for 10, $4 per 100.

Progress. Bunch large; berries medium; blue-purple; pulp dissolving; vinous. An excellent table Grape. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10.

Worden. Resembles Concord, but is a few days earlier and generally regarded as a better Grape. 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10.

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

For forcing under glass

Strong vines, 50 cts. each

Black Hamburg. Standard variety, yielding large bunches of dark purple berries of excellent quality.

Muscat of Alexandria. Very large bunches; berries light yellow, of delicate muscat flavor. Extensively used for forcing.

VITIS ROTUNDIFOLIA, or VULPINA

(Bullace, or Muscadine Type)

Strong, 2-year transplanted vines, 15 cts. each, $1.25 for 10, $10 per 100, $70 per 1,000

This type is purely southern and is of no value for the northern or western states. Vine is free from all disease. The fruit never decays. The product is very large, and the cultivation reduced to the simplest form. Plant from 20 to 30 feet in a row, trained on an arbor or trellis.

Flowers. Bunches have from 15 to 25 berries; black and of sweet, vinous flavor. Matures from end of September to end of October, or four to six weeks later than Scuppernong.

James. Berries very large, blue-black, in clusters of from six to ten; skin very thin; pulp tough, sweet and juicy, but not dissolving; quality very good. A showy fruit. Ripens after Scuppernong.

Scuppernong. Berries large, seldom more than eight to ten in a cluster; color brown; skin thick; flesh pulpy; very vinous, sweet, and of a peculiar musky aroma. A certain crop may be expected annually. Vine is free from all disease and insect depredations. Fruit has never been known to decay before maturity. Wonderfully prolific. Popular wine grape; wine when properly prepared resembles Muscatel.

Thomas. Bunches from six to ten berries; berries slightly oblong, large; violet, quite transparent; pulp tender, sweet and of a delightful vinous flavor. Best of the type. Maturity middle to end of August. Very little musky aroma. Makes a superior red wine.

MISCELLANEOUS FRUITS

Elaeagnus (JAPAN OLEASTER)

Edulis (Longipes). Gumi Fruit of the Japanese. A low-growing shrub. We have specimen plants about 10 feet high and 15 feet spread, which have for a number of years produced enormous quantities of fruit, which ripens here early in May, and continues through a period of four weeks. Fruit about one-third inch in length, oblong; bright red and covered with minute white dots. This plant is well worthy of cultivation, both for ornament and for its fruit, which is juicy and edible, with a sharp, rather pungent, agreeable flavor; makes a beautiful jelly. Foliage light green, silvered beneath. Flowers fragrant. Plants perfectly hardy.

	Each	10	100
Strong, field-grown plants, bearing size	$0 75	$6 00	
Strong, field-grown plants, 3 feet, very bushy	50	4 00	$25 00
Strong, field-grown plants, well-branched, 24 inches	25	2 00	18 00

Simonii (Simon's Oleaster). Fruit larger than Edulis; matures here in March. Owing to its early blooming properties, the fruit is apt to be killed by late frosts. The plant is an evergreen and is very ornamental. Pot-grown, 15 to 18 in., 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Eriobotrya Japonica

(LOQUAT; JAPAN MEDLAR; BIWA OF THE JAPANESE)

Medlar. Trees of medium height, with long, glossy evergreen leaves; flowers white, in spikes, and produced in winter; fruit of the size of the Wild Goose Plum; round or oblong; bright yellow and produced in clusters; subacid and refreshing. Maturity from end of February to April. Not fruitful north of Charleston, but tree otherwise perfectly hardy here. This is well adapted to the coast belt. Pot-grown, 1-year, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Giant Medlar. Grafted plants, all pot-grown. Same as above, but fruit four times as large. 18 to 24 inches, $1 each.

Mulberries

	Each	10	100
7 to 9 feet	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
5 to 6 feet	20	1 50	12 00

Downing. Fruit of rich, subacid flavor; lasts six weeks. Stands winters of western and middle states.

Hick's Everbearing. Wonderfully prolific; fruit sweet, insipid; excellent for poultry and hogs. Fruit produced during four months.

Mulberries for Silkworm Culture

Morus alba, or **Moretti.** This is the principal variety used in Europe for silkworm culture. Transplanted trees, 6 to 7 feet, well branched, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

Morus multicaulis. This is largely used in the United States for silkworm culture. 5 to 6 feet, well branched, $1.50 for 10, $8 per 100.

Olive, Picholine

Pot-grown-plants, 15 to 18 in. high, 25c. each, $2 for 10.

A variety much esteemed for its rapid growth and early bearing. The tree is also less subject to damage by insects than most other varieties, and ripens its fruit in twelve months, thus bearing a crop annually. Makes excellent oil, and stands with the best for pickling. Olives have been cultivated on the coast of Georgia and South Carolina for many years, and an excellent quality of oil has been produced. A peculiarity of the Olive is that it flourishes and bears abundant crops on rocky and barren soils, where no other fruit trees are successful.

Pomegranates

24 to 30 in., well branched, 25c. ea., $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100

Purple-seeded, or **Spanish Ruby.** Large; yellow, with crimson cheek; flesh purplish crimson; sweet, best quality.

Subacid. Very large; highly colored. Pulp juicy, subacid.

Turkestan. A new variety, highly recommended, but not fruited with us. Said to be the hardiest of all.

IN THE ORNAMENTAL GROUNDS AT FRUITLAND

Landscape Department

FOR the past twenty-five years our firm has made the artistic ornamenting of private estates, cemeteries, public parks, etc., one of the features of its general line of business; but the increasing demand for this class of work has, of late, been so marked that in order to fulfil all of our contracts we have added a separate department of landscape-gardening, employing additional expert gardeners and engineers, who, acting under our personal directions and being familiar with road-making, grading, draining and laying out grounds, will satisfactorily carry out any work entrusted to us.

Our intimate knowledge of trees and plants specially adapted to the South is derived from a practical experience of fifty years, and enables us to select such classes as are best suited for the many different requirements in planning, planting and ornamenting grounds. We are, therefore, prepared to undertake extensive contracts and supply trees and plants in any quantity.

Correspondence is solicited from persons who are interested in beautifying their home surroundings, or municipalities who intend the formation of parks, cemeteries or the planting of shade trees along their thoroughfares.

Within the past two years we have doubled our area used for ornamental trees, shrubs, etc. Therefore, the stock available for this season's planting is as large again as it was formerly, and we have also made some very valuable additions of new and otherwise desirable varieties.

GARDEN MAKING. By L. H. Bailey. $1. In this book the beginner in gardening is shown how easy it is to raise flowers, fruits and vegetables, and to beautify one's home grounds, if one starts right and has a genuine love for plants It is thoroughly practical in every detail, and as a guide to daily practice in the garden it has no equal in horticultural literature.

SOUTHERN GARDENER'S PRACTICAL MANUAL. By J. S. Newman. This is a reliable, practical guide for growing kitchen vegetables in the South. $1.10, postpaid.

SMALL FRUIT CULTURIST. By Andrew S. Fuller. The book covers the whole ground of propagating small fruits, their culture, varieties, packing for market, etc. 298 pages. $1.

FIELD OF HIBISCUS SYRIACUS MEEHANII, NEW VARIEGATED-LEAVED ALTHÆA (See page 20)

Ornamental Department

DECIDUOUS SHRUBS

We will supply 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, standard size, our selection, for..... $1 50
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, standard size, our selection, for..... 10 00
Or 10 shrubs in 10 varieties, extra heavy, for 2 00
Or 100 shrubs in 25 or 50 varieties, extra heavy, for 15 00

To meet the increasing demand for ornamental shrubs and trees, we have again this year enlarged our area of land which is devoted entirely to ornamental stock, and are prepared to supply the most desirable shrubs for the South in quantities. Parties desiring large lots should write us for special quotations. We grow none but varieties which have been tested as to their adaptability to the South, and also very largely of the hardy varieties adapted to northern sections.

The same directions for the preparation of the soil and planting as given for deciduous fruit trees on page 4 applies to the average deciduous shrub. We cannot, however, too strongly impress the necessity of keeping the ground free from weeds and grass, and loose by frequent stirring after being planted.

These few hints upon planting and pruning deciduous shrubs may aid many persons in handling these with judgment and care, and increase the vigor of their growth. Nearly all deciduous shrubs which are grown in open ground should have their tops and branches cut back one-third or one-half, as seems necessary. Cut back the most vigorous-growing sorts more than those that are of more dwarf habit. All shrubs that flower on the wood of the preceding year's growth should not be pruned until June or July, when the crop of flowers is over. To this class belong the following:

Althæas, Pyrus Japonica, Deutzia, Philadelphus, Spiræa, etc. The old wood may be shortened in, in order to promote the young growth, which is to produce flowers the following year. But some varieties, like Hydrangea paniculata, which produce flowers upon the young wood, should be pruned during winter. Our list of varieties has been largely increased, as we test all the novelties that are offered by northern and European growers, before being satisfied as to their adaptation to the southern climate, but, in order to meet our extensive trade, we also grow very largely of many varieties adapted to northern sections. We are satisfied that the stock of shrubs now growing is the largest that can be found in the South.

Azalea

Calendulacea (Great Flame Azalea). A native species; very showy the latter part of April when the plants are covered with a profusion of bloom. Several shades of yellow, orange, buff and crimson. It is unquestionably one of the most brilliant early spring-flowering shrubs. Perfectly hardy.

	Each	10
Clumps, 2 to 3 ft.	$1 00	$8 00
Clumps, 18 to 24 in.	75	6 00
Strong, bushy plants, 12 to 18 in.	50	4 00

Mollis. (Imported.) A hardy species from China and Japan, expanding its large flowers before the Calendulacea. The colors range from pale yellow to orange and carmine. They are exceedingly valuable for massing in open ground, where early flowers are desired, and for forcing under glass.

	Each
Grafted plants in distinct colors, with buds	$1 00
Seedling plants in mixture, with buds	75

AZALEA, continued

Pontica (Hardy Ghent Azalea). A beautiful species, growing 3 to 4 ft. high. Flowers yellow, orange and red, with delightful odor. Should be planted in rich, shady situation. Fine, bushy plants, 15 to 18 in , 75 cts. each, $6.50 for 10.

Berberis (BARBERRY)

	Each	10	100
Heavy, 2 to 3 ft.	$0 35	$2 50	$17 50
Well-branched, 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	10 00

Purpurea (Purple-leaved Barberry). A beautiful shrub with violet-purple foliage and fruit. Most effective for planting in groups or massing. Attains a height of from 3 to 5 feet.

Thunbergii (Thunberg's Barberry). A dwarf variety from Japan, with small foliage, changing to a beautiful coppery red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a beautiful dwarf ornamental hedge.

Callicarpa (FRENCH MULBERRY)

25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Americana. With purple berries, produced in clusters; very effective in fall and early winter. This beautiful native plant is not sufficiently appreciated.

Americana alba. Very scarce. Similar to above, but with white berries. A very distinct and novel plant. Our own introduction.

Calycanthus

Floridus (Carolina Allspice, or Sweet Shrub). With double purple flowers; very fragrant early in spring. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Praecox, or Chimonanthus fragrans (Sweet Shrub). A beautiful Japanese shrub. Flowers yellowish white; very fragrant, produced in great abundance early in January and last for about four weeks.

	Each	10	100
Heavy, well-branched, 3 to 4 ft.	$0 50	$3 00	
Well-branched plants, 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	$15 00

Chilopsis (FLOWERING WILLOW)

	Each	10
3 yrs., very heavy	$0 50	$3 00
2 yrs., heavy	25	2 00

Linearis. A tall-growing shrub from southwest Texas Leaves linear; flowers lilac; very showy in terminal racemes. Each flower is composed of a corolla-like tube, divided at the end into five lobes, nicely crimped. Blooms almost continually from spring until frost.

Linearis alba. Similar to above, but with white flowers, and of more dwarf and compact growth.

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA

Chionanthus Virginica

(WHITE FRINGE)

A very ornamental native shrub. White, fringe-like, fragrant flowers in early April. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Citrus Trifoliata (HARDY ORANGE)

Bushy plants, 2 to 3 ft., 25c. each, $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100.

A hardy variety of Orange. As an ornamental flowering plant, few are more desirable. The plant grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet, is very bushy and thorny; foliage trifoliate, retained quite late, but not an evergreen here; however, the vivid green wood gives it an evergreen appearance. Flowers appear in great profusion early in March, and a second and third crop are produced during summer. The bright golden fruit is retained during winter, which makes it a showy garden feature. A grand hedge plant. (See Hedge Plants)

AZALEA MOLLIS

Clerodendron fragrans

A low-growing shrub. Flowers pure white, like a miniature double rose; very fragrant; stems die back during winter; blooms from July until frost. Pot-grown, 25c. ea., $2 for 10.

Corchorus Japonicus flore pleno

(*Kerria Japonica*)

(GLOBE FLOWER; JAPANESE ROSE)

This is an old favorite. It is of spreading habit, with double yellow blooms about an inch in diameter, which appear early in April; effective for massing. Attains a height of about 5 feet. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Cydonia (*Pyrus Japonica*)

(JAPAN QUINCE, or FIRE BUSH)

Seedlings. The flowers vary from dark red to lighter shades. These are about the first spring-blooming shrubs, flowers frequently appearing by the first of January, and some plants continue in bloom for three months. Some varieties are of straggling growth and should be kept pruned in any form desired. Some of these produce medium-sized fruit which makes good jelly. 2 to 3 ft., well branched, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $10 per 100.

Named Colors. White, pink and red. 2 yrs., bushy, 50 cts. each, $3 for 10.

CYDONIA JAPONICA (PYRUS)

GENISTA JUNCEA AT FRUITLAND

Deutzia

	Each	10
3-year plants	$0 50	$3 00
2-year plants	25	2 00

Gracilis. Flowers pure white, bell-shaped, quite dwarf; is also valuable as a pot-plant for winter blooming in conservatory. Blooms early in April.

Lemoinei. Flowers pure white, borne in great profusion, on stout, upright branches; dwarf habit; blooms early in April. A desirable acquisition.

Pride of Rochester. Double white, back of petals pink; large panicles and blooms early.

Elaeagnus Edulis (Longipes)

(JAPAN OLEASTER)

	Each	10	100
Strong, field-grown, bearing size	$0 75	$6 00	
Extra heavy plants, 3 ft., bushy	50	4 00	$25 00
Strong plants, 24 in.	25	2 00	18 00

A beautiful ornamental plant destined to become very popular as soon as better known. Produces edible fruit. For full description, see page 16.

Exochorda grandiflora

(*Spiraea grandiflora*)

(PEARL BUSH)

	Each	10	100
2 to 3 ft. plants, bushy	$0 50	$2 50	$15 00
18 to 24 in., well branched	25	2 00	12 00

A very attractive shrub. Native of North China. Large, pure white flowers are produced in great profusion about middle of March. When in full bloom a well-grown plant has the appearance of a snow-bank. We recommend this highly. A clump of this on a lawn makes a most conspicuous feature.

Forsythia (GOLDEN BELL)

	Each	10	100
Bushy plants, 3 to 4 ft.	$0 50	$3 00	$15 00
Well branched, 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	10 00

Viridissima. Flowers golden yellow, produced in great profusion last of February or early in March. Most effective when planted in large groups.

Suspensa. Flowers similar to Viridissima, but stronger and of drooping habit.

Genista Juncea (*Spartium Junceum*)

(SPANISH BROOM)

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., bushy	$0 50		
Strong, field-grown plants, 2 to 3 ft.	25	$2 00	$15 00

A most beautiful, erect-growing shrub, almost leafless; stems of vivid green, and when laden with its profusion of golden yellow flowers during April, it forms a most conspicuous object. It continues in bloom for six weeks.

Hibiscus Syriacus (*Althaea frutex*)

(ROSE OF SHARON)

	Each	10	100
Strong, grafted plants, 3 to 4 ft., heavy.	$0 40	$3 00	$20 00
Strong, grafted plants, 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00

These are among our most valuable flowering shrubs, and deserve to be more extensively cultivated, as they produce their flowers in the greatest profusion during three months. The new European varieties lately introduced are nearly all of dwarf growth, and their flowers are greatly superior to the old sorts. Their colors include white, pink, purple, blue, red, violet, mottled; double and single. Commence to bloom last of May.

Hibiscus Syriacus Meehanii

(NEW VARIEGATED-LEAVED ALTHÆA)

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft., bushy	$2 00	$17 50
24 to 30 in., bushy	1 50	12 50
18 to 24 in., bushy	1 00	8 50
12 to 18 in., branched	75	6 00
6 to 12 in., branched	50	4 00

This most remarkable Althæa is unquestionably the best of the variegated-leaved class. Habit robust, compact and somewhat dwarf. Leaves beautifully variegated with creamy white, with irregular margins and green centers; the light-colored portions never sun-scald or revert to the green. The flowers are single, 3½ to 4 inches in diameter, of a satiny lavender sheen, and purple-blotched at the base of each of the five petals, and are produced in the greatest profusion from June 1 until autumn. This is a remarkably striking plant, and nothing finer can be found during its blooming period, or even previous to the time the flowers make their appearance, as it is excellent for massing or as single specimens. It has proven hardy as far north as other varieties of Althæas. Plants now 25 years old in our grounds have reached the height of 8 feet, and have always been entirely free from insects or other diseases. As compared with the old variegated-leaved variety, known as *H. Buistii*, or *H. variegata*, whose double, dark wine-colored flowers never open, but remain unsightly, the Meehanii is immensely superior.

This variety was received by us 25 years ago in an invoice of deciduous shrubs and merely labeled "Variegata," but if proved entirely distinct from what was known under that name. Its merits soon became so transcendent that after submitting the leaves and flowers for identification to our esteemed friend, the late Thomas Meehan, who was unable to trace the variety's origin, we dedicated it to him.

We do not hesitate in offering this variety to the public, feeling sure that it will be universally valued as soon as it is disseminated. (See illustration on back cover.)

SPRAYING CROPS, by C. M. Weed. A treatise explaining the principles and practice of the application of liquids and powders to plants for destroying insects and fungi. Illustrated. 140 pages. 5 x 7 inches. Cloth, 50 cts.

EXOCHORDA GRANDIFLORA (*Spiræa grandiflora*)

Hydrangea

	Each	10	100
3 yrs., heavy, well branched, 3 to 4 ft.	$0 50	$4 00	$30 00
Strong, field-grown plants, 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00

All require a shady, and where practicable, a rich, moist situation. The color is changeable, according to soils, and varies from blue to rose-color.

Japonica. Outer florets pale blue, inner dark blue.

Otaksa. An improved variety of Hortensis; flower-heads very large; pale rose or blue, according to soil.

Otaksa monstrosa. A very large-flowered variety; much larger than Otaksa. Beautiful rose-color, shaded white; free bloomer. A great acquisition.

Ramis Pictis, or Red-branched. With dark purple stems, and large heads of rose or pale blue flowers, with lighter center.

Rosea. Vigorous habit; flower-head shaped like those of Thomas Hogg, and as freely produced; color bright rosy red.

Thomas Hogg. Best white-flowering variety of the Hortensis group. Flowers last several weeks

HYDRANGEA PANICULATA GRANDIFLORA

	Each	10	100
3 yrs., heavy, well branched	$0 50	$4 00	$25 00
Strong, field-grown, 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00

Produces in July immense panicles of pure white flowers, which last for several weeks; a most valuable shrub. A large bed of this plant makes a most striking appearance. This shrub should be grown in rich ground and cut back severely during winter. It will then produce magnificent flower-heads.

Standards. These are most conspicuous as single specimens. The heads should be trimmed as for the bush form. 2½- to 3-ft. stems, $1 each.

Japanese Iris (*Iris Kaempferi*)

These herbaceous plants are among our handsomest spring-flowering plants and are becoming very popular. They commence blooming about the middle of April and continue to produce blooms for five or six weeks. Many of the flowers are from 8 to 12 inches in diameter and are almost as handsome as orchids, with their rich colorings and markings. The Iris does best in a rich, moist situation and should receive an abundant supply of manure and water. We offer ten fine named varieties of the following colors: White, purple, violet, mauve, magenta, etc. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

Lagerstroemia (CRAPE MYRTLE)

	Each	10	100
Very bushy, 36 in.	$0 50	$4 00	
Strong plants, 18 to 24 in.	25	2 00	$17 50

This old favorite is not sufficiently appreciated. The plant blooms throughout the entire summer, producing great masses of beautifully fringed flowers. A clump of these makes a most striking effect on the lawn. We offer two beautiful varieties.

New Crimson. Vivid crimson. Flower-heads of immense size.

White. Pure white.

LONICERA BELGICA

JAPANESE IRIS

Lonicera

(BUSH, or UPRIGHT HONEYSUCKLE)

	Each	10	100
Very heavy, 3 to 4 ft., bushy	$0 35	$3 00	$20 00
Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	10 00

These plants are vigorous growers and free bloomers. Of easy cultivation.

Bella. A hybrid variety producing an abundance of pinkish white flowers in early spring, followed by yellow fruit.

Belgica (Belgian Honeysuckle). Of climbing habit, but can be easily grown in bush form. Pink flowers; very profuse bloomer in early spring. In late summer again produces flowers which continue until winter.

Fragrantissima. Highly esteemed for its exceedingly sweet-scented, pinkish white flowers, which appear in February and continue to bloom for a long time.

Morrowii. A valuable Japanese variety, producing early in April a profusion of white flowers, followed by a mass of bright red fruit.

Ruprechtiana. A fine variety. Especially valuable for its showy red fruit. Blooms in March, lasting four weeks.

Peonies, Herbaceous

After trying many varieties, we have at last succeeded in securing a collection of these beautiful plants which succeed admirably in this section. We offer twelve best sorts, double and single white and several shades of pink, rose and red. Peonies do best in rich, deep, rather moist, loamy soil, and if plants are protected from the hot afternoon sun they will give excellent results. They should have a liberal supply of water at all times, especially when in bloom. Fertilize liberally with cow manure, as they are heavy feeders. Keep the ground well cultivated. If these few simple directions are carried out, the result will be most satisfactory. Plant during fall. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $17.50 per 100.

Potentilla fruticosa

(SHRUBBY CINQUEFOIL)

A bright-flowering, dwarf shrub; succeeds in dry places; foliage silky. Bears bright yellow flowers from midsummer until frost. 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Philadelphus

(SYRINGA, or MOCK ORANGE)

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft., heavy, well branched.	$0 50	$4 00
2 to 3 ft., heavy, well branched.	25	2 00

Vigorous-growing shrubs with large, handsome foliage and beautiful flowers, produced in great profusion in early spring. Should be in every collection.

Coronarius (Garland Syringa). With pure white, fragrant flowers
Gordonii. White; large; blooms late.
Grandiflorus. Very large white flowers.
Laxus. A variety with white, scentless flowers. Blooms during April and May.
Mont Blanc. Of upright growth. Large, showy white flowers.
Primulaeflorus. Flowers white; semi-double.

Prunus Sinensis

(DWARF DOUBLE-FLOWERING ALMOND)

Grafted plants, 25 cts. each

Beautiful small shrub, producing a quantity of small double flowers early in spring, before the leaves appear.
Alba plena. Double white flowers.
Rubra plena. Double pink flowers.

HERBACEOUS PEONIES (See page 21)

Punica granatum

(POMEGRANATE)

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, heavy, well-branched	$0 50	$4 00	
2 to 3 feet, branched	25	2 00	$15 00

These are among our most valuable summer-blooming, tall-growing shrubs. Perfectly hardy south. Their flowers are produced in great profusion and are very showy.

Alba. Double white.
Rubra. Double red.
Variegata. Double white and red.

Rosmarinus officinalis

(ROSEMARY; OLD MAN)

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, very heavy and bushy	$0 35	$2 50	$15 00
Strong plants, 18 to 24 inches	25	2 00	10 00

This old favorite is very effective for a border or for planting in clumps. NOTE.—Both sizes will be cut back to 6 inches to facilitate transplanting.

Rhus Cotinus

(PURPLE FRINGE, or SMOKE TREE)

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 feet, very bushy	$1 00		
4 to 5 feet, very heavy	50	$4 00	$20 00
3 feet, branched	25	2 00	15 00

Greatly admired for its cloud-like masses of very delicate flowers that cover the entire plant during the summer, appearing like clouds of smoke from a distance.

Spiraea

Price, except where noted,	Each	10	100
Heavy, well-branched plants, 3 yrs. old	$0 35	$3 00	$15 00
2 years old	25	2 00	10 00

SPRING BLOOMERS

Arguta. Resembles Thunbergii, but taller and of more vigorous growth. Blooms in February and March. A desirable variety.
Prunifolia. A beautiful early-blooming variety, with small, pure white double flowers. Commences blooming in early March.
Reevesiana flore pleno. With large, round clusters of double white flowers that cover the whole plant. A very desirable early spring bloomer. Blooms latter part of March and continues for several weeks. One of the best.
Thunbergii. Dwarf; flowers white, produced in February and March. With fine feathery foliage, which makes this variety suitable for a low hedge. 15 to 18 in., $8 per 100.
Van Houttei. Large, white flowers and a very profuse bloomer. One of the most popular Spireas grown. Blooms latter part of March.

SPIRÆA VAN HOUTTEI

PERPETUAL BLOOMERS

Anthony Waterer. A beautiful new dwarf Spirea. Flowers dark crimson. Darker and larger than *Spiræa Bumalda*. Makes a beautiful low-growing hedge. Its variegated foliage produces an odd effect. If flowers are cut off as soon as they begin to fade the plant will bloom throughout the entire season. 15 to 18 in., $8 per 100.
Billardii. Flowers in spikes; deep pink.
Fontenaysi alba. Resembles Billardii, but with spikes of white flowers.
Fortunei macrophylla. A variety with very large leaves which are tinted royal purple, making the plant very conspicuous. Most effective for a border or planting in clumps.
Froebeli. A fine, free-blooming sort; flowers rose-colored, in panicles.

Syringa (Lilac)

All grafted plants.	Each	10	100
Heavy, well branched, 3 ft.	$0 50	$3 00	$20 00
18 to 24 in., branched	25	2 00	15 00

These are among our most valuable early spring-blooming shrubs; succeed best in strong soils. Commence blooming last of March. The following are all desirable and distinct sorts:

SINGLE LILAC

SINGLE LILAC

Charles X. Dark, lilac-red.
Frau Dammann. A fine single white. Large panicles of flowers of medium size.
Gloria Rupella. Light red.
Japonica. Flowers creamy white, in large panicles; late bloomer; becomes a good-sized tree.
Lovaniana. Light pink.
Ludwig Spath. Reddish purple. Best of its color.
Persica laciniata. Pale lilac. Blooms early in the spring.
Persica alba. With white flowers.
Professor Stockhardt. Lavender; large trusses.
Rothomagensis rubra. Reddish flowers in large panicles.
Virginalis. Pure white.

DOUBLE

The new double varieties are especially desirable, both for their beautiful flowers and the length of their blooming period.

Alphonse Lavallee. Large panicles; blue, shaded violet.
Belle de Nancy. A brilliant satiny rose.
Charles Joly. Dark reddish purple.
Comte Horace de Choiseul. Purplish violet; large.
Comte de Jussieu. White. Best yet introduced.
Emile Lemoine. Rosy lilac.
La Tour d'Auvergne. Flower very large, violet-purpie.
Le Gaulois. Deep peach.
Lemoinei. Lilac-purple.
Leon Simon. Bluish crimson.
Louis Henri. Purple; large; very good.
Mme. Casimir Perier. Beautiful white flowers in large and compact panicles.
Mme. Lemoine. Superb white.
Matthieu de Dombaslo. Reddish mauve; buds purplish.
Michael Buchner. Pale lilac.
President Carnot. Pale lilac; profuse bloomer; late.
Pyramidalis. Azure-rose; carmine in bud.
Renoncule. Azure-mauve.

Tamarix

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 ft., very heavy	$0 75	$5 00	
5 to 7 ft., well branched	50	3 00	
4 to 5 ft.	25	2 00	$15 00

Tall-growing shrubs, with slender branches and small, delicate leaves, which resemble the cypress. Flowers small, pink, produced in great abundance. An excellent plant for sea walls.

Gallica. Foliage light glaucous green; flowers pink in summer.
Odessana. A new, fine variety, with pale rose flowers blooming earlier than Gallica.
Plumosa, or Japonica. Of medium height; foliage very graceful and feathery; a fine plant.

Viburnum (SNOWBALL)

Dentatum (Arrowwood). Upright, bushy shrub, with coarse dentate leaves; white flowers in long, glabrous cymes. 3 to 4 ft., very bushy, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Lantana (Wayfaring Tree). Flowers white, in large cymes; April; succeeded by dark red berries.

	Each	10	100
4 to 6 ft.	$0 50	$4 00	
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	$15 00

Opulus (Bush Cranberry). Flowers single white, followed by red berries during fall.

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., extra heavy	$0 75	$6 00	
3 to 4 ft., heavy	50	3 00	$17 50
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00	15 00

Opulus sterilis (Common Snowball). Produces large, globular clusters of white flowers in April; a favorite old shrub.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., heavy	$0 35	$3 00	$17 50
2 to 3 ft., well branched	25	2 00	15 00

Plicatum (Japanese Snowball). A beautiful variety of upright, bushy growth; produces heads of white flowers in great profusion. Far superior to the old Snowball. Blooms early in April; last several weeks. Strong plants, 2 to 3 ft., 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100.

Vitex (CHASTE, or HEMP TREE)

	Each	10
4 to 6 ft., well branched	$0 50	$4 00
3 to 4 ft., well branched	25	2 00

Agnus-castus. This is a valuable shrub, or medium-growing tree. Flowers in spikes, lilac color, blooming early in May and lasting for a long time.
Agnus-castus alba. Same as above, but white-flowering.

Weigela (DIERVILLA)

25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Medium-sized shrubs; profuse and early bloomers; desirable.

Eva Rathke. Brilliant carmine. Almost a continuous bloomer.
Candida. Pure white. Excellent.
Nana variegata. Of dwarf habit, with silvery variegated leaves; flowers nearly white; stands the sun well.
Stelzneri. Dark red.
Van Houttei. Crimson.

Wistaria (STANDARD, or TREE)

These are exceedingly attractive whilst in bloom, when planted as single specimens upon lawns. We offer a fine stock of plants with 3½- to 4-ft. stems, 2-year heads, both single blue, single white and double blue. $2 each.

TAMARIX ODESSANA SPRAY

PAULOWNIA IMPERIALIS, KŒLREUTERIA AND TEXAS UMBRELLA (See pages 26 and 27)

DECIDUOUS TREES

The growing demand for nursery-grown shade trees has compelled us to increase our heretofore large stock, and we are in a position to supply in great quantities suitable trees for street and avenue planting. Special quotations on car-load lots will be given on application. All of our nursery-grown trees have been several times transplanted, therefore have a fine root system and transplant readily, whereas the forest-grown trees have a poor root system, and the loss in transplanting such trees is always very heavy. The initial cost of nursery-grown trees is very little more and far cheaper in the end. Why not get the best?

DIRECTIONS FOR PLANTING AND PRUNING.—Before setting out, cut off the bruised or broken roots. Trees with branching heads should have the smaller branches cut out, and the larger branches cut back to within three or four buds of their base. When the tree has an abundance of roots and a small top of few branches, prune very sparingly, but when the roots are small and the top heavy, then prune the tree severely. Many persons plant large trees without pruning; this is often the cause of their failure to grow. Always dig the hole intended for the tree of ample size, so that when the young roots start out they will have soft ground in which to grow. The best fertilizer is well-rotted stable manure, thoroughly mixed with the soil.

Plant the same depth as the tree originally stood in the nursery row, using the top soil for filling in around the roots. See that every interstice around the roots is thoroughly filled, and that every root is brought into contact with the soil. When the hole is nearly filled, throw in a bucket of water so as to set the soil around the roots, then fill in the balance of the hole and press the dirt gently with the foot. When the tree is planted, **mulch with 5 or 6 inches of well-decomposed stable manure**; this should extend over the circumference of the hole; keep free from grass and weeds and loosen up the soil occasionally.

WIER'S CUT-LEAF SILVER MAPLE

ACER (MAPLE)

Dasycarpum (Silver, or White Maple). A native species. One of the best and most desirable rapid-growing shade trees. Foliage bright green and silvery white beneath; attains a height of 50 to 60 feet.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., heavy	$0 75	$6 00	$50 00
to 10 ft., well branched	50	4 00	30 00
6 to 8 ft., well branched	25	2 00	15 00

ACER. continued

Dasycarpum Wierii (Wier's Cut-Leaf Silver Maple). This is a remarkably beautiful variety. Branches of partly drooping habit and leaves delicately divided. A rapid grower and a most effective lawn tree. Height 35 to 40 feet.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1¾ to 2 in. caliper, budded trees	$1 50		
10 to 12 ft., budded trees, well branched	1 00	$8 00	
8 to 10 ft., budded trees, well branched	75	5 00	$40 00
6 to 8 ft., budded trees, well branched	50	4 00	30 00

Negundo, or **Negundo fraxinifolium** (Ash-leaved Maple, or Box Elder). Of rapid growth and spreading habit; foliage resembling the ash. A very hardy tree, useful for street and avenue planting. Height 25 or 30 feet.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., heavy	$0 75	$6 00	
8 to 10 ft.	50	4 00	$30 00
6 to 8 ft.	25	2 00	15 00

Platanoides (Norway Maple). An European species of compact, rapid growth; foliage deep, shining green. A most desirable shade tree. Height 40 to 50 feet.

	Each	10
8 to 10 ft.	$1 00	$8 00
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00

Saccharum (Sugar Maple). Of pyramidal form and fine foliage. This is one of the best varieties for the Piedmont section. In the fall the foliage becomes gold and crimson. Height 50 to 60 feet.

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., stocky	$1 00	
8 to 10 ft., stocky	75	$6 00
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00

Castanea Americana

(AMERICAN CHESTNUT)

	Each	10	100
Extra heavy, 12 to 14 feet, 2½ to 3 inch caliper	$2 00		
Extra heavy trees, 8 to 10 feet, well branched	1 25	$10 00	
Extra heavy trees, 6 to 8 feet, well branched	1 00	7 50	$50 00
Heavy trees, 4 to 6 feet, well branched	50	4 00	30 00
Heavy trees, 3 to 4 feet, well branched	25	2 00	

This makes a desirable tree for street planting. It succeeds best in a limestone section

Catalpa

Aurea (Golden Catalpa). A medium size tree of rapid growth. Large leaves of a beautiful golden color in spring and early summer, and later becoming dark green.

	Each	10
8 feet	$0 50	$4 00
6 feet	25	2 00

Bungei (Umbrella Catalpa). Of dwarf habit, growing only from 3 to 4 feet high. Large, glossy foliage. This variety is usually top-grafted on stems 5 to 6 feet high, and then makes an effective umbrella-shaped tree with symmetrical head. An excellent tree for lawn, park or cemetery planting. $1.

CATALPA BUNGEI

FLOWERS OF KOELREUTERIA PANICULATA (See page 26)

CATALPA, continued

Speciosa (Western Catalpa). It is better and blossoms two to three weeks later than the southern variety. One of the most valuable forest trees, on account of the lasting quality of the timber, which is extensively used for railroad crossties.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet	$0 50	$4 00	$30 00
6 to 8 feet	25	2 00	20 00

Celtis occidentalis

(HACKBERRY, SUGARBERRY or NETTLE TREE)

	Each	10	100
15 feet, well branched, 1½ to 1¾ inch caliper	$1 00	$8 00	
12 to 14 feet, well branched, 1¼ to 1½ inch caliper	75	6 00	$50 00
10 to 12 feet, well branched, 1 to 1¼ inch caliper	50	4 00	30 00

This is, without doubt, one of the most desirable shade trees for street and avenue planting. Free from insects. Of rapid growth.

Cerasus (CHERRY)

DOUBLE-FLOWERING

Avium flore alba plena. A remarkably beautiful and attractive early spring-blooming ornamental tree. Early in April the tree is literally covered with a mass of bloom. Each flower resembles a miniature white rose. Strong budded trees, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Japonica rosea pendula (Japan Weeping Rose-flowering Cherry). A beautiful Japanese variety, with slender branches which fall gracefully toward the ground. The flowers are delicate rose-colored and appear before the leaves. 4- to 5-foot trees, 75 cts. each, $6 for 10.

Cercis

(JUDAS TREE, or RED BUD)

Canadensis. A very ornamental native tree, producing a profusion of delicate reddish purple flowers early in the spring, before the foliage appears. Grown as a single specimen it is a very attractive tree.

	Each	10
6 to 7 feet	$0 75	$6 00
4 to 5 feet	50	4 00

Siliquastrum album. A form of the Judas Tree, with white flowers. 2 feet, 25 cts. each.

Japonica (Japan Judas Tree). Of a more dwarf growth than Canadensis, and with flowers of a rich purple color and of larger size. A beautiful small tree. 2½ to 3½ feet, 50 cts. each.

Cornus (DOGWOOD)

Florida alba (White-flowering). The native large, white-flowering Dogwood.

	Each	10
3 to 4 ft., well branched	$0 50	$4 00
2 to 3 ft.	25	2 00

Florida flore rubro (Red flowering). Similar to the white-flowering Dogwood, but the flowers are of a deep rose color. Early in the season it produces large quantities of flowers, which makes it a most effective tree.

	Each
3 to 3½ feet	$1 00
2 to 2½ feet	75

Fraxinus (ASH)

	Each	10	100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 2 in. caliper	$1 50	$12 50	
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1¼ to 1½ in. caliper	1 00	7 50	$65 00
8 to 10 ft, heavy	50	4 00	30 00
6 to 8 ft.	25	2 00	15 00

Americana (American White). A fine native shade tree of rapid growth. Desirable for park or street planting. Prune close when transplanting. Height 50 to 60 feet.

Excelsior (English). A tall tree of rapid growth; more rounded in shape than the American variety. It also has larger and greener leaves. Also requires close pruning when transplanting. Our trees are very straight and symmetrical.

LIRIODENDRON TULIPIFERA

Hovenia dulcis

	Each	10	100
6 to 8 ft., stocky, branched	$0 75	$6 00	$40 00
5 to 6 ft., stocky, branched	50	4 00	30 00

A Japanese tree of medium growth, with long-petioled leaves; greenish, inconspicuous flowers, followed by small, globular fruit, with fleshy and edible peduncles. We consider this a valuable tree for its handsome, shining foliage. Fine for bees.

Juglans nigra (BLACK WALNUT)

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 ft., very heavy, 1¼ to 1½ in. caliper	$1 00	$7 50	$60 00
4 to 6 ft., transplanted	60	5 00	30 00
3 to 4 ft., very stocky	50	3 00	20 00

An excellent native shade tree, and one whose wood is in great demand.

Koelreuteria paniculata
(GOLDEN RAIN TREE)

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., very heavy, 1½ to 1¾ in. cal.	$1 00	$7 50	$50 00
6 to 8 ft., heavy, ¾ to 1 in. caliper	75	5 00	35 00
4 to 6 ft.	50	3 50	25 00

A most beautiful ornamental shade tree from China. It has a flat, spreading head of large pinnate leaves, and during the latter part of May produces large panicles of orange-yellow flowers, which completely envelope the entire head of the tree. The blooming season lasts three weeks. Destined to become a great favorite for street planting. As yet not common. Height 25 to 50 feet. See photo, page 25.

Liquidambar styraciflua
(AMERICAN SWEET GUM, or BILSTED)

	Each	10
7 to 8 ft.	$0 75	$6 00
5 to 6 ft.	50	

One of our handsomest native trees. Of upright and symmetrical growth. Especially showy in autumn, when the leaves change from green to either yellow or deep purple.

Liriodendron Tulipifera
(TULIP TREE; TULIP POPLAR)

	Each	10	100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 to 2½ in. diameter	$2 00	$17 50	
10 to 12 ft., heavy, 1½ to 1¾ in. diameter	1 00	9 00	
8 to 10 ft.	75	6 00	$50 00
6 to 8 ft.	50	4 00	30 00

A magnificent native tree of tall habit; foliage broad and glossy; flowers yellowish green, tulip shape.

Magnolias, Chinese

All the Chinese varieties produce their flowers in early spring before the leaves appear.

Conspicua, or Yulan (White). With large pure white flowers, which open the latter part of March. This is one of the most desirable of all Magnolias. Very scarce. 18 to 24 in., $1.50.

Purpurea (Purple). Bushy growth. Large purple flowers, which appear latter part of March.

	Each	10
3 ft., very heavy	$1 50	
24 to 30 in.	1 00	$8 00

Stellata (Halleana). Of dwarf habit. Flowers semi-double, pure white and fragrant. Blooms from two to three weeks earlier than other Magnolias. 2 to 2½ feet, $1.50.

Soulangeana. Of vigorous habit. Flowers large, pink on outside and white inside. Beautiful variety. Blooms in March.

	Each
3 to 4 ft., very heavy	$1 50
2 to 3 ft.	75

Soulangeana nigra. A comparatively new variety, with large, double, purple flowers; several shades darker than Soulangeana. Its period of blooming extends through several weeks. Thus many flowers are produced when those of the early-blooming sorts may be killed by late spring frosts. 2 to 3 feet, $1.50 each.

Melia
Azedarach umbraculiformis

(TEXAS UMBRELLA TREE; UMBRELLA CHINA

	Each	10	100
Well branched, 6 to 7 feet	$1 00	$7 50	
Well branched, 5 to 6 feet	60	4 00	
Well branched, 4 to 5 feet	50	3 00	$25 00
Well branched, 3 to 4 feet	25	2 00	17 50

A subvariety of the China Tree. It assumes a dense spreading head, resembling a gigantic umbrella; it is of unique appearance, and a most desirable shade tree of rapid growth.

Morus

(TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY)

	Each	10
Extra heavy heads, budded on 5- to 7-foot stems	$1 25	
Strong trees, budded on 5- to 7-ft. stems.	75	$6 00

A beautiful and hardy weeping Mulberry. Forms a perfect umbrella-shaped head, with long, slender, willowy branches drooping to the ground. Most desirable for ornamenting lawns, parks, or for cemetery planting.

Paulownia imperialis

(EMPRESS TREE)

	Each	10
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 3- to 4-in. caliper.	$2 00	
8 to 10 ft., 1½- to 2-inch caliper	1 00	
6 to 8 feet	75	$6 00
4 to 6 feet	50	4 00
2 to 3 feet	25	2 00

A rapid-growing tree with very large leaves, and in early spring bears large panicles of light blue, very fragrant flowers. An excellent shade tree.

Peaches, Double-flowering

Strong trees, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Chrysanthemum. Flowers large, light pink center quilled like a chrysanthemum. Extra fine new variety. Originated in South Carolina.

Double Pink, White and **Crimson.** During March these trees are covered with a mass of beautifully formed and highly colored flowers. These trees can not be too highly recommended for spring blossoming.

Platanus orientalis

(PLANE TREE; SYCAMORE)

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1- to 1¼-in. caliper	$0 75	$6 00	$50 00
6 to 8 feet	50	4 00	30 00

A popular European shade tree. Does well here. Not subject to blight like the native Sycamore. Makes a large spreading tree. Rapid grower. Succeeds well in either high or low situations.

Populus (POPLAR)

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 feet, ¾- to 1-inch caliper	$0 50	$2 50	$20 00
6 to 8 feet	25	2 00	15 00

Carolina (*P. Caroliniensis*). A rapid-growing native shade tree; is very largely planted for streets and avenues; very popular. This is quite distinct from the type *P. Monilifera Canadensis*, or Cottonwood.

Lombardy (*P. fastigiata*). Of tall, compact, pyramidal growth.

Prunus (PLUM)

4 to 5 feet, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Mume (Japanese Double-flowering Apricot). A very early-blooming variety. In March the tree is entirely covered by a mass of beautiful double pink blooms, making it a most conspicuous tree for the lawn. Of dwarf habit.

Pissardi (Persian Purple Leaf Plum). The most valuable of all the purple-leaved trees. It retains its deep color throughout our warmest weather and its leaves until midwinter. We cannot endorse it too highly.

Pyrus spectabilis

(DOUBLE-FLOWERING CHINESE CRAB-APPLE)

20 cts. each, $1.50 for 10

A small-sized tree, producing double pink flowers; very handsome in bloom.

TEAS' WEEPING MULBERRY

Quercus palustris (PIN OAK)

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet, 1¼- to 1½-inch caliper, heavy	$1 50	
6 to 7 feet, heavy	1 00	$9 00
5 feet	50	4 00

A very beautiful variety. Leaves deep green and finely divided. As the tree attains age the branches assume a drooping form. The foliage in fall is scarlet and yellow.

Robinia

Hispida rosea (Rose or Moss Locust, or Acacia). During April it is covered with clusters of rose-colored flowers, and is then one of the most attractive trees of dwarf growth. 4-foot plants, grafted, 50 cts. each.

Pseudo-acacia (Black or Yellow Locust). A native tree of large size, rapid growth; valuable for timber. Has quite ornamental flowers; white and fragrant; long racemes appear in June.

	Each	10	100
10 to 12 ft., 1¼- to 1½-in. caliper.	$0 50	$4 00	$30 00
6 to 8 feet, well branched	35	2 50	20 00
5 to 6 feet	25	2 00	15 00

STRAWBERRY CULTURIST. By Andrew S. Fuller. Containing all information necessary to enable everybody to raise their own strawberries. 25 cts.

PLUMS AND PLUM CULTURE. By Prof. F. A. Waugh. A complete manual on all known varieties of plums and their successful management. Illustrated. 391 pages. $1.50.

YOUR PLANTS. By James Sheehan. The work meets the wants of the amateur who grows a few plants in the window or has a small flower garden. 40 cents.

SALISBURIA ADIANTIFOLIA

Salisburia adiantifolia

(GINKGO, or MAIDENHAIR TREE)

	Each	10
8 to 10 feet	$1 00	$8 00
5 to 6 feet	50	4 00

A beautiful tree from Japan. Of large size, rapid and erect growth. Foliage resembles that of maidenhair fern, hence the name. Very desirable.

Salix (WILLOW)

		10	100
10 to 12 feet, very heavy, 1¼- to 1½-in. caliper	$1 00	$8 00	
8 to 10 feet, very heavy, 1 to 1¼ inch caliper	75	5 00	
6 to 8 feet, heavy	50	3 00	$ 5 00
5 to 6 feet, branched	25	2 00	15 00

Japanese (*S. Japonica*). Somewhat similar to Babylonica, but growth later in putting out in the spring, which prevents its being injured by late frosts.

Ring-leaved (*S. annularis*). A form of Babylonica, but with leaves singularly curled like a ring. Very odd.

Weeping (*S. Babylonica*). The well-known Weeping Willow.

Sterculia platanifolia

(VARNISH TREE; JAPAN PARASOL)

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 feet, 1¼- to 1½-inch caliper	$1 00	$8 00	
5 to 6 feet	50	4 00	$35 00

A very desirable shade tree of rapid growth. Large panicles of yellowish white flowers in June. Leaves large, bark very smooth and green. Fine trees for bee pasture. Height 40 to 50 feet.

Tilia (LINDEN, or LIME)

Americana. A fine large-sized tree of rapid growth, with clusters of small fragrant yellow flowers in spring. Succeeds best in rich soil.

	Each	10	100
8 to 10 ft., 1- to 1¼-inch caliper	$1 00	$7 50	
6 to 8 feet	50	4 00	$35 00

Europaea platyphylla (Broad-leaved European Linden). A large tree with large, rough leaves. It is of regular growth and an excellent shade tree. 6 feet, 50 cts. each.

Ulmus Americana

(AMERICAN WHITE ELM)

	Caliper	Each	10	100
12 to 14 ft., very heavy, 2 to 2½ in.		$1 25	$10 00	$90 00
10 to 12 ft., very heavy, 1¼ to 1½ in.		1 00	8 00	75 00
8 to 10 ft., very stocky, 1 to 1¼ in.		75	5 00	40 00
6 to 8 ft., very stocky		50	4 00	30 00

A native species of rapid growth and graceful habit; valuable for avenue or street planting.

BROAD-LEAVED EVERGREEN TREES AND SHRUBS

We will supply 10 plants, our selection of varieties, standard sizes $4 00
100 plants, our selection of 25 or 40 varieties, standard sizes $25 00

Of many of the following named plants we can supply large specimens. Prices, sizes and descriptions will be given upon application. Our stock was never larger nor better.

Most of these plants are grown in pots, thereby increasing safety in transplanting, and with less danger of loss from removal. Those marked O. G. are taken from open ground, but lifted with balls of earth and wrapped in moss when being forwarded. We must impress the necessity of defoliating nearly all broad-leaved evergreens lifted from open ground before being forwarded. This will lessen the loss from transplanting, as many trees are lost if transplanted with all the leaves left on. After plants are set out in permanent positions, let the ground be covered with some mulching material, either leaves, coarse manure or straw. This will prevent too rapid evaporation, and greatly increase the growth.

Abelia

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, 4-in. pots	$0 75	$6 00	
15 to 18 inches, extra strong, 4-in. pots	50	4 00	
10 to 12 inches, 4-in. pots	25	2 00	$17 00

Grandiflora. A dwarf shrub, growing 4 to 5 feet. Produces an immense quantity of tubular-shaped white flowers during the entire summer. Leaves very dark green. A most desirable variety. (See illustration, page 29.)

Floribunda. Of more compact growth than Grandiflora. Flowers smaller and of a pale pink. Commences to bloom middle of June and continues through entire summer. 10 to 12 inches and 15 to 18 inches only.

Ardisia crenulata

	Each
8 to 10 in., from 4-in. pots, with berries	$0 50
6 to 8 in., from 4-in. pots, without berries	35

Rubra. A dwarf-growing shrub with dark, shining leaves. Its beauty consists in a profusion of very showy red berries, which are retained during winter and until May. Succeeds best in a shady situation. Hardy southward.

Japonica, or alba. Same as above, but with white berries.

THE NUT CULTURIST. By Andrew S. Fuller. A treatise on the propagation, planting and cultivation of nut-bearing trees and shrubs. Illustrated. 290 pages. $1.50.

Aucuba (GOLD DUST TREE)

	Each	10	100
18 to 24 inches, O. G.	$0 75	$5 00	
12 to 15 inches, O. G.	50	4 00	$30 00

This genus contains both male and female plants; if the latter are planted near the male plants they produce a profusion of red berries, which make these plants very attractive. Succeeds best in a shady situation.

Himalaica. Leaves green; sinuated.

Japonica aurea maculata (male and female). Leaves spotted yellow.

AZALEA INDICA

(INDIAN AZALEA)

HOME-GROWN

	Each	10	100
10 to 15 in. high, bushy, with flower-buds.	$0 50	$4 00	$30 00
6 to 8 in. high, branched, with flower-buds	25	2 00	17 50

A limited number of heavy, bushy plants, 18 to 20 inches, in 10 to 12 sorts, at 75 cts. each.

We have 50 varieties in our collection. The colors include pure white, all shades of crimson, scarlet, purple, salmon, and with exquisite variegations, mottlings, stripes, blotches, etc. Single and double flowers. We grow Azaleas in very large quantities and annually add all the new European varieties. All our plants are grown in open ground during summer and lifted in October, when they are in the most healthy condition. Plant in March if intended for open ground.

AZALEA INDICA AT FRUITLAND

These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy in this latitude, but succeed best in a somewhat shady situation, and in a light soil containing an abundance of leaf-mold. They are of the greatest value for all purposes, either for massing or as single specimens in open ground, or for the decoration of conservatories or rooms.

If the plants are grown in pots, they should be repotted after flowering and before the new growth begins. Keep the plants sheltered for a few days and then plunge the pots in open ground in a shady situation, or they may be planted in an open border and kept shaded.

If plants are required for winter blooming in conservatory, they should be lifted and repotted before very cold weather and kept in a cool greenhouse. By judiciously selecting the varieties, a continuous supply of flowers may be had from January until May.

Azaleas are liable to attacks of red spider and thrips, especially if plants are allowed to suffer from want of proper watering. Daily syringing of plants kept under glass will aid in eradicating these pests.

Potting soil should be composed of half peat, half leaf-mold and good loam; abundant drainage must be given.

The engraving from photograph taken at Fruitland well shows the superb proportions to which Indian Azaleas may be grown in this latitude. It will be noted, too, that they cover themselves with flowers in the same prodigal fashion set by the diminutive bushes with which our more northern customers are familiar.

A well-fed, tended and pruned Azalea need never grow scraggy and misshapen with age, but should become more beautiful every year, as its increasing spread of branches gives room for the display of myriads more of flowers. We believe that by following the hints given above, any of our southern customers may own specimens as fine as those illustrated. Those who grow Azaleas in the house should remember that the flowers will last much longer if the plants are kept in a cool room after they have expanded.

ABELIA GRANDIFLORA

AZALEA INDICA (IMPORTED)

PLANTS WITH CROWNS	Each
Beautiful specimens, 16 to 18 in. diam.	$2 00
Beautiful specimens, 12 to 14 in. diam.	1 00
Beautiful specimens, 10 to 12 in. diam.	75

These beautiful plants are becoming more popular every year for forcing, window, store and conservatory decorations. These plants are also adapted for open-ground planting. The Azaleas which we offer are all grafted and have bushy crowns, which are well set with flower-buds. We have about twelve to fifteen distinct varieties, double and single; white, all shades of red, pink, variegated, etc.

Berberis Japonica (*Mahonia Japonica*)

(JAPANESE BARBERRY)

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, O. G.	$1 00		
18 to 24 inches, O. G.	75	$6 00	
12 to 15 inches, O. G.	50	4 00	$30 00

This splendid plant thrives best in a partly shady situation; foliage very broad, with five pairs of leaflets; flowers yellow, in long spikes during February and March, followed by dark purple berries. A magnificent shrub.

BERBERIS JAPONICA AT FRUITLAND

Buxus (BOXWOOD TREES)

Sempervirens (untrimmed bushes).

	Each	10	100
3 feet	$2 00	$18 00	
2 feet	80	6 50	
1 foot	35	2 50	$20 00

Sempervirens, Pyramidal (trimmed). We offer a beautiful lot of plants, trimmed in pyramidal shape. The plants are compact and very shapely. These are becoming very popular for decorative purposes and can be used in exposed places where the temperature is too low for Palms.

	Each
3½ feet	$2 50
3 feet	1 50
2½ feet	1 25
2 feet	1 00
Specimens, 4 feet high, 2½ feet diameter	4 00

Sempervirens Handsworthii (untrimmed bushes). A very handsome upright-growing variety with distinct foliage. 2½ to 3 feet, $1.50 each.

PYRAMIDAL BOXWOOD and VINCA VARIEGATA

Camellia Japonica

IMPORTED PLANTS

Double White (*C. alba plena* and *Mathotiana alba*).	Each
20 to 24 inches, well branched	$2 00
18 to 20 inches, well branched	1 50
15 inches high, well branched	1 00

Colored Varieties.	Each	10
28 to 30 inches, well branched	$2 50	
20 to 24 inches, well branched	1 50	
18 to 20 inches, well branched	1 25	
15 inches high, well branched	1 00	$8 00

These are bushy and shapely plants, but without flower-buds. The colors range in all shades of red from a very pale pink to darkest crimson, and with flowers combining exquisite variegations, pencilings, mottlings, etc. Whilst we import a large quantity of Camellias from the largest and most reliable European growers, we cannot always guarantee that every plant of the colored section will come true to label in every instance, and we have to purchase and sell under those conditions.

FOR OPEN GROUND.—A partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the cold winds of winter, is most desirable. Any good garden soil is suitable, but if mixed with leaf-mold better results may be expected. The best seasons for transplanting are from early October to beginning of November, and from end of February to end of March. Mulch the plants with well-rotted manure.

CAMELLIA JAPONICA, continued

FOR CONSERVATORIES.—Use a potting compost of peat or leaf-mold and good loam, and give ample drainage. When in growth, they require an abundance of water and spraying of the foliage. When dormant, water sparingly and keep in cool temperature. Fire heat is not needed except during excessively cold weather, which would injure distending buds. Dropping of buds is caused by plants becoming too dry or by overwatering, or being kept under high temperature under glass.

HOME-GROWN

	Each	10
15 to 18 inches, slightly branched	$0 75	$6 00
12 to 15 inches, slightly branched	50	4 00

We offer a beautiful stock of Camellias of our own growing. We grow many thousands of Camellias, but, for years past, the demand has been so large that we have to import largely in order to fill our orders. All the plants which we offer are propagated from specimen plants, which are all grown in open ground, and are from 4 to 15 feet high. These consist of nearly one hundred varieties. Therefore, we have excellent opportunities for testing their relative merits. In the Home-grown section we offer no *C. alba plena*.

Chamaerops Fortunei

(CHUSAN FAN PALMETTO)

	Each	10
15 inches, strong plants	$0 75	$5 00
12 inches, strong p ants	50	4 00

The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental.

Cleyera Japonica

10 to 12 inches, branched, 25 cts.

A shrub of medium height; foliage very glossy; flowers creamy white, produced in great profusion during June, and delightfully fragrant, rivaling in this the popular tea olive.

Elaeagnus (JAPAN OLEASTER)

Price, except where noted.	Each	10
12 to 15 inches, grafted	$0 50	$4 00
10 to 12 inches, grafted	25	2 00

We cannot too highly recommend these beautiful shrubs, which are perfectly hardy, do not require very rich soil, and are not affected by either extreme heat or cold. The variegated foliage varieties are exceedingly showy.

Aurea maculata. Leaves with broad, yellow blotches.
Frederici variegata. A dwarf shrub with undulated leaves, bright yellow center, margined green. New.
Pungens variegata. Leaves margined white.
Simoni (Simon's Oleaster). Foliage elongated; silvery on under side; of compact growth; has edible fruit. A most desirable plant for the lawn. 15 to 18 inches, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Euonymus aurea variegata (Golden)

	Each	10
18 to 24 inches, bushy	$0 75	
12 to 15 inches, bushy	50	$4 00

A beautiful variety of this popular plant, with leaves variegated green and gold. A very striking plant.

Gardenia (CAPE JASMINE)

Price, except where noted.	Each	10	100
30 to 36 in. high, 36 in. diam., in 13-in. tubs, beautiful specimens	$2 50	$20 00	
36 inches, bushy, O. G.	1 00	8 00	
24 inches, bushy, O. G.	75	6 00	
18 to 24 inches, pot-grown	50	3 50	$25 00
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	25	2 00	15 00

Florida. Flowers very large, white and very fragrant; foliage glossy.
Fortunei. Flowers larger than those of Florida.
Radicans. Dwarf, trailing; foliage smaller than the above; flowers white, very fragrant. 6- to 8-inch plants, 25 cts. each.
Veitchi, or Jasminoides. Flowers and foliage smaller than those of Florida; flowers white, very fragrant; the best variety for forcing. Hardy at Charleston and southward only.

	Each	10
Strong plants, from 4-inch pots	$0 50	$4 00
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots	25	2 00

Ilex

Opaca (American Holly). In transplanting the native Holly, select small plants only and remove all the leaves, otherwise it is difficult to make this plant survive. 12 to 18 inches, well branched, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.
Crenata (Japan Holly). A much-branched, evergreen shrub, with oval, crenate leaves. Makes a splendid specimen and is also very desirable for hedge planting. 50c. each, $4 for 10.

Illicium anisatum

(EAST INDIA ANISE TREE)

25 cents

The leaves, when bruised, emit an anise fragrance. A desirable evergreen.

Kalmia latifolia (CALICO BUSH)

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, strong clumps	$2 50	$20 00	
18 to 24 inches, bushy	1 00	8 00	
12 to 15 inches, bushy	50	4 00	$30 00

(We can supply the 24- to 30-inch size in large quantities if ordered early.)

A beautiful native broad-leaved evergreen shrub, often attaining the size of a small tree. Its thick, waxy leaves are retained the year round, giving a striking effect. The pink and white geometrically shaped buds appear early in May and expand into beautiful white and flesh-colored flower cups. Of greatest value for massing, making a handsome effect in the landscape.

Laurus cerasus (ENGLISH LAUREL)

Strong, well-branched plants from open ground.

	Each	10	100
30 to 36 inches	$1 00	$8 00	
Extra strong, 24 inches	75	6 00	$50 00
15 to 18 inches	50	4 00	30 00

These are valuable shrubs; their principal merits are great vigor, beautiful broad, shiny foliage, of easy cultivation, and they thrive in any ordinarily good soil. For massing or single specimens few plants possess more advantages.

Bertini. Foliage very broad.

Colchica. Dark foliage; gray green beneath.

Laurocerasus. Foliage broad; light green.

Rotundifolia. With short, oblong, blunt leaves

Versailliensis. Broad foliage.

LAURUS NOBILIS

(BAY TREE; APOLLO'S or SPICE LAUREL)

12 to 15 inches, 4-inch pots, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10

A beautiful evergreen, with long, narrow, glossy green leaves, which are very aromatic.

BAY TREES

There is a growing demand for these beautiful trees. We offer a nice lot of Standard and Pyramid Bays in tubs as follows:

BAY TREES, PYRAMIDAL AND STANDARD

KALMIA LATIFOLIA

Price of Bay Trees	Each
Pyramids—4 feet high, 18 inches diameter at base	$7 00
5 feet high, 24 inches diameter at base	10 00
6 feet high, 24 inches diameter at base	15 00
7 feet high, 30 inches diameter at base	20 00
Standards—45-inch stems, 24 inches diameter of head.	7 00
45-inch stems, 30 inches diameter of head	10 00
45-inch stems, 36 inches diameter of head	15 00
45-inch stems, 40 inches diameter of head	20 00

LIGUSTRUM (PRIVET)

Amurense. From Amoor river; very rapid and compact grower; foliage small. No finer hedge plant is grown. (See under head of Hedge Plants, page 36.) Plants are also desirable for single specimens or for wind-breaks; for latter, plant 8 to 10 feet apart. Strong, bushy plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Amoor River Privet (*L. Amurense*). Trimmed in pyramidal shape.

Height	Diam. at base	Each
6 feet,	30 inches	$8 00
5 feet,	24 to 28 inches	6 00
4 feet,	20 to 24 inches	5 00
3 feet,	18 to 20 inches	3 00

Excelsum superbum. Tall growth; leaves beautifully variegated; stands the summer to perfection. An excellent new plant. We can recommend this.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, grafted, very bushy	$0 50	$4 00	$35 00
18 to 24 inches, grafted	35	2 50	20 00

Japonicum. A beautiful variety, forming a small tree; foliage broad, with large panicles of white flowers, followed by purple berries. 3 feet, 50 cts. each, $3 for 10, $25 per 100.

Marginatum aureum. A vigorous-growing variety, with large leaves, beautifully margined with yellow. Stands the sun well. A desirable variety.

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 feet, grafted, very bushy	$0 50	$4 00	$35 00
18 to 24 inches, grafted	35	2 50	20 00

Nepalense (Nepaul). Resembles Japonicum, but of dwarf, bushy habit. 24 inches, well branched, 50c. each, $3 for 10.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). Growth erect; leaves larger than Amurense, but not equal to the latter as a hedge plant. It is grown North and West in great quantities. We can supply this in large numbers and in various sizes.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet, very bushy	$0 40	$3 00	$20 00
3 to 4 feet, very bushy	25	2 00	15 00
24 to 30 inches, for hedges			4 00

$30 per 1,000..

AMOOR RIVER PRIVET (*L. Amurense*) TRIMMED IN PYRAMIDAL FORM AT FRUITLAND (Page 31)

Magnolia

Our Magnolias this year are unusually fine.

Fuscata (Banana Shrub). A most desirable evergreen shrub; hardy South, but for conservatories North. The brownish yellow flowers, which appear in early spring, emit a delightful banana fragrance.

	Each	10	100
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown.	$0 75		
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown.	50	$4 00	$25 00
6 to 8 inches, pot-grown.	25	2 00	17 50

Grandiflora. This is the grandest of all our native broad-leaved evergreen trees. It is a native of the middle sections of the southern states, and succeeds best in a rich soil. Nothing more conspicuous can be seen amongst evergreens when its large white flowers are fully expanded. Their period of blooming begins the end of April and lasts until the middle of July.

	Each	10	100
18 to 20 inches, pot-grown	$0 60	$4 00	
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown	50	3 00	$25 00
5 feet, open ground	1 25	10 00	
4 feet, open ground	75	5 00	40 00
3 feet, open ground	50	4 00	30 00
2 feet, open ground	35	3 00	25 00

NOTE.—To lessen liability of loss from transplanting, leaves will be cut off from open-ground-grown plants unless we are instructed to the contrary.

Grandiflora gloriosa. A variety of Grandiflora, with flowers of immense size, often 12 inches in diameter; foliage large, and bronze underneath; a magnificent tree. 2 yrs., grafted plants, pot-grown, $1,

Mahonia Aquifolium

BERBERIS; HOLLY-LEAVED ASHBERRY)

25 cts. each, $2 for 10

A beautiful, hardy, low-growing evergreen shrub, with prickly leaves; produces a profusion of yellow flowers in March.

Myrtus communis (MYRTLE)

From 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each

Double. A dwarf evergreen, with small, glossy green leaves. Flowers double; pure white and very fragrant.

Single. A very desirable evergreen. Bright, glossy green leaves, larger than those of the Double Myrtle. Flowers single; very fragrant.

Nandina domestica

10 to 12 inches, from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

A small shrub with graceful foliage, the young growth tinged with red; produces red berries, which are retained all winter.

Nerium (OLEANDER)

Pot-grown, 12 to 15 inches, 25 cts. each

Carneum. Single; flesh, with pink lines in throat.
Mme. Peyre. Double corolla; pale flesh.
Savort. Double corolla; apple-blossom pink.
Single White.

The above Neriums are all hardy in the latitude of Augusta and southward. Farther north they should be treated as house plants.

Olea fragrans (TEA, or SWEET OLIVE)

	Each	10
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	$0 50	
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown	35	$3 00

One of the most desirable flowering shrubs of southern gardens. The white flowers, although small, are produced in clusters and emit the most pleasing fragrance. It is well said that "each individual bloom has more sweetness than the most fragrant lily." As a conservatory shrub for northern florists it will be found invaluable and of ready sale. The blooming period begins in the fall and lasts for several months. It is of easy culture and especially desirable as a window plant.

Osmanthus Aquifolium (*Olea ilicifolia*)

	Each	10
12 to 15 inches	$0 50	$4 00
8 to 10 inches	25	2 00

A beautiful shrub, allied to the *Olea fragrans*. With dark green, prickly-toothed leaves; flowers white, like the tea olive, but will stand more cold. Attains a height of 20 to 25 feet and makes a beautiful lawn tree

MAGNOLIA GRANDIFLORA

Photinia serrulata

50 cts. each, $4 for 10

A large evergreen shrub or small tree, whose foliage becomes very conspicuous in fall, when it assumes a red color. Flowers white, in large corymbs, produced in early spring. Strong plants from open ground, defoliated before forwarding.

Pittosporum

Tobira. A fine shrub, which is well adapted for trimming in fanciful shapes. Flowers yellowish white; very fragrant. 12 to 15 inches, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Tobira variegata. Similar to Tobira, but with leaves beautifully margined white. Of more dwarf habit. 8 to 10 inches, pot-grown, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Quercus (OAK)

Darlington Oak. An evergreen variety, similar to the Live Oak, but with larger and differently shaped leaves.

	Each
6 to 7 feet	$1 50
4 to 5 feet	1 00

Live Oak (*Q. sempervirens*). Our native Live Oak. To insure safety in transplanting it should be defoliated and the side branches cut back. We offer a limited quantity of fine transplanted trees.

	Each
4 feet	$0 50
3 feet	25

RHODODENDRON AT FRUITLAND

Rhododendrons

(ROSE BAY, or MOUNTAIN LAUREL)

Native Species

Catawbiense. This beautiful plant is a native of the Alleghany Mountains and is admirably adapted for massing along borders in rich, shady positions. There is no plant that will give more satisfaction or more pleasing effect. Flowers lilac-purple.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 ft., Clumps	$3 00	$25 00
2 to 2½ ft., Clumps	2 00	17 50
1¼ to 2 ft., bushy	1 50	10 00
1 to 1¼ ft., bushy	1 00	8 00

Maximum (Great Laurel). With large trusses of white flowers. Blooms later than Catawbiense.

	Each	10
2½ to 3 feet, Clumps	$3 00	$25 00
2 to 2½ feet, Clumps	2 00	17 50
1½ to 2 feet bushy	1 50	10 00
1 to 1½ feet, bushy	1 00	8 00

Ponticum (Asiatic Species). These beautiful shrubs are perfectly hardy but require a shady situation and a soil rich in leaf-mold. Never plant these in situations where exposed all day to direct sunshine. We offer a fine lot of unnamed seedlings, several shades of pink and purple.

	Each	10
Fine bushy plants, well set with buds, 18 to 24 inches	$1 00	$7 50
Well set with buds, 12 to 15 inches	75	6 00

Thea Bohea (TEA PLANT)

10 to 12 in., 3-inch pots, 20c. each, $1.50 for 10, $10 per 100.

A beautiful shrub, with large white flowers and yellow anthers, showing a great resemblance to the single camellia. This is the Assam variety, which is now grown extensively in the South for commercial purposes.

Viburnum

Odoratissimum. A variety with broad, glossy green leaves; of compact growth, with pure white, fragrant flowers. Makes a beautiful plant.

	Each	10
15 to 18 inches, pot-grown	$0 50	$4 00
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	25	2 00

Suspensum. Flowers creamy white; resembles the trailing arbutus; blooms early in the spring; of low growth.

	Each	10
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	$0 50	
10 to 12 inches, pot-grown	25	$2 00

Tinus, or Laurustinus. A handsome and popular white-flowering shrub. Produces a profusion of white flowers as early as February; very fragrant. The buds, before opening, are of a bright red color and show several weeks before blooming. This and the following variety are of our most desirable broad-leaved, early winter-flowering shrubs. Attains a height of 10 feet.

	Each	10
15 to 18 inches, pot-grown	$0 50	$4 00
12 to 15 inches, pot-grown	25	2 00

Yucca

Aloefolia (Spanish Bayonet). A conspicuous plant; palm-like appearance; leaves rigid, with sharp point; foliage vivid green; flowers ivory-white, in long, compact panicles. This plant is adapted to all classes of soils, and especially available where a tropical effect in planting is desired. 15 to 18 inches, nursery-grown plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Treculeana. This is an extremely rare species and is very difficult to obtain. Leaves thick and very rigid, blue-green; flowers of an ivory whiteness, produced in great quantities upon a compact stalk early in April. This plant makes a most conspicuous show on the lawn. Attains a height of 10 to 15 feet. Strong 4-year plants, from open ground, $1 each, $7.50 for 10.

THE CHRYSANTHEMUM. Its culture for professional growers and amateurs. A practical treatise on the propagation, cultivation, training, raising for exhibition and market, hybridizing, its origin and history. Illustrated. 160 pages. 50 cents.

SUCCESSFUL FRUIT CULTURE. A practical guide to the cultivation and propagation of fruits, by Samuel T. Maynard, B.Sc. It gives descriptions of such varieties as are most in demand in our markets. Illustrated. 274 pages. $1.

SYSTEMATIC POMOLOGY. By F. A. Waugh, professor of horticulture and landscape gardening in the Massachusetts agricultural college. It presents clearly and in detail the whole method by which fruits are studied. Illustrated. 288 pages. $1.

THE WINDOW FLOWER GARDEN. By Julius J. Heinrich. New and enlarged edition. Illustrated. 123 pages. 50 cents.

PARSONS ON THE ROSE. Illustrated. 211 pages. $1.

CLIMBERS

10 varieties, our selection, $2; $15 per 100

Actinidia volubilis

Strong plants, 25 cents each

Hardy climbing deciduous plant; excellent for covering arbors, brick walls or low buildings; remarkably free from insects and fungous diseases.

Akebia

25 cents each, $2 for 10

Lobata. A Japanese climber. Very heavy foliage; purple flowers in long racemes. Smaller than *A. quinata.* Produces a fruit that is quite popular in Japan, but we cannot recommend this to suit the American palate.

Quinata. A peculiar Japanese climbing plant. Beautiful foliage, and produces purple flowers in early spring. Very desirable.

Ampelopsis Japonica, or Veitchii

(JAPAN, or BOSTON IVY)

	Each	10	100
Field-grown, extra heavy	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
Strong plants, from 3-inch pots	15	1 25	10 00

Beautiful deciduous climber of very rapid growth; eminently suitable for covering brick walls, stumps, etc. We have an immense stock of strong plants.

BIGNONIA GRANDIFLORA

Antigonon leptopus

(ROSA DE MONTANA, or MEXICAN ROSE)

Strong plants, from pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $12 per 100

Beautiful climbing plant, with tuberous roots. Free bloomer during late summer. Flowers produced in large racemes of a most beautiful rosy pink color. Leaves heart-shaped. A most desirable vine for the South. Tops die down in winter.

Bignonia (Tecoma)

(JAPAN TRUMPET VINE)

Price, except where noted.	Each	10	100
3 years, heavy	$0 40	$3 00	$20 00
2 years	25	2 00	15 00

BIGNONIA, continued

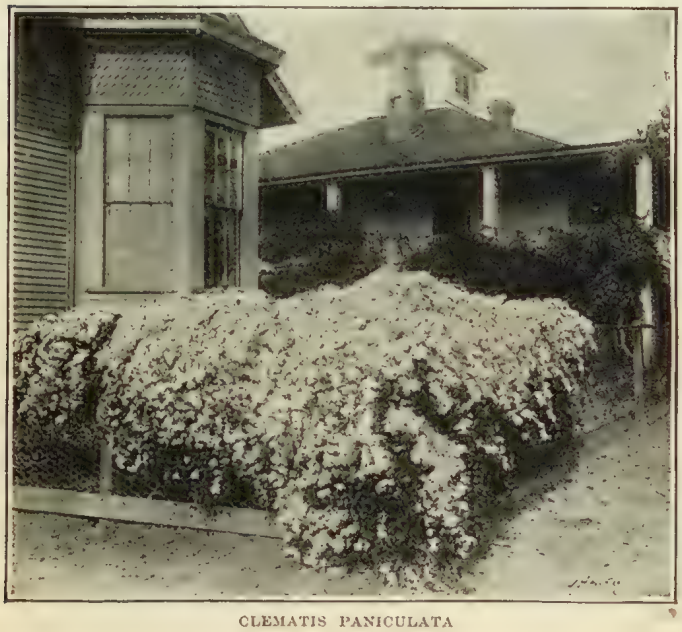
Speciosa. Climber. Flowers pink, striped purple; blooms profusely in spring. Not hardy north of Savannah. Pot-grown, 25 cts. to 50 cts. each.

Grandiflora. Superb climber; flowers very showy, deep orange; blooms nearly all summer.

Hybrida. Dark, blood-red flowers. Good bloomer. Hardy as far north as Boston.

Clematis

Paniculata. Flowers white, star-shaped, produced during midsummer and fall upon long shoots. In addition to its profusion of flowers, the latter are also very fragrant and the foliage is handsome; a most desirable new climber of shrubby habit and perfectly hardy. Strong plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $10 per 100.



CLEMATIS PANICULATA

HYBRID VARIETIES

50 cents each

Jackmani. Large, intense violet-purple; free and abundant bloomer.

Henryi. Large, creamy white. These varieties begin their new growth early in spring and should be planted during late fall.

Eleagnus reflexa

15 to 18 inches, from 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

A vigorous evergreen climber from Japan, with brown branches; leaves glabrous above and whitish beneath; densely interspersed with yellowish and light brown scales, giving the under surface a bronzy golden hue. Excellent for arbors and pergolas.

Euonymus

	Each	10	100
Strong plants, 15 to 18 inches, field-grown, well branched	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
Nice 6- to 8-inch plants, 2½-inch pots	20	1 50	10 00

Radicans (Climbing Euonymus). Low-trailing or evergreen shrub of most rapid growth; used for covering walls, stumps, etc.

Radicans variegata (Variegated). A beautiful climber with variegated leaves. Fine for covering walls and brick work.

Ficus repens (CLIMBING FIG)

	Each	10	100
Extra strong plants, 4-inch pots	$0 25	$2 00	
Strong plants, 2½-inch pots	15	75	$6 00

An evergreen climber with small, bright green leaves. This is an excellent plant for covering walls, rockwork and rustic work in greenhouses. Makes a dense, dark green covering (see photograph). In protected situations the vine is hardy at Augusta.

Gelsemium sempervirens

(DOUBLE YELLOW, or CAROLINA JASMINE)

Strong plants, 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

A sub-variety of the native species, with double flowers, which are produced in great profusion in early spring and more sparingly in the fall. If grown in a conservatory, flowers are produced nearly all winter.

Hedera (IVY)

	Each	10	100
3 to 4 ft., heavy, 3-in. pots	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
Strong, 2½- and 3-in. pots	15	1 25	10 00

Algeriensis (Algerian Ivy). With very rich leaves of immense size. A fine sort.

Helix (English Ivy). The well-known variety.

The above succeed well here, while few of the varieties cultivated farther north are of any value for this climate.

FICUS REPENS

Jasminum

	Each	10	100
3 years, very heavy, 3 to 4 ft.	$0 35	$2 50	$17 50
2 years, well branched	25	2 00	12 00

Nudiflorum. A desirable deciduous variety. Produces yellow blooms in great abundance during March.

Reevesii. An evergreen variety, producing a profusion of yellow blooms in summer and fall.

WISTARIA AT FRUITLAND

Lonicera (HONEYSUCKLE)

	Each	10	100
Strong, 3-year plants	$0 35	$3 00	$20 00
2 years, 2 to 3 feet	25	2 00	10 00

Aurea reticulata. Golden netted; a remarkable variety; leaves bright green, beautifully netted all over with golden veins; leaves and stems changing to bright crimson in the autumn; a beautiful plant.

Belgica (Belgian). Pink flowers, very sweet, profuse; an almost perpetual bloomer. Can also be trained as a bush.

Brownii (Scarlet Trumpet Honeysuckle). Strong, rapid grower, with orange-scarlet flowers. An improved *L. sempervirens*.

Caprifolium. Produces pale yellow flowers in early spring.

Heckrotti. Flowers rose-colored on the outside, yellow in the center. A most excellent variety. Blooms continually from early spring until winter.

Periploca Graeca

(GRECIAN SILK VINE)

Strong 2-yrs., 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Deciduous, rapid-growing climber, with lanceolate leaves. Flowers in loose cymes, brownish purple inside and green at the margins. Blossoms during August.

Rhynchospermum

3-in. pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Jasminoides (Malayan Jasmine). Evergreen, with white, fragrant flowers from April until July. A valuable, hardy climber.

Variegatum. A beautiful, variegated form of the above. Very effective for covering low walls or rockwork.

Roses

	Each	10	100
Plants on own roots	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
Budded on Manetti	35	3 00	25 00

For varieties, see under head of Roses, pages 48 and 49.

INSECTS AND INSECTICIDES By Clarence S. Weed, D.Sc. A practical manual concerning noxious insects and methods of preventing their injuries. 334 pages. $1.50.

ROSE, THE. By H. B. Ellwanger. $1.25. Revised edition. A treatise on the cultivation, history, family characteristics, etc., of the various groups of roses, with names and accurate descriptions of the varieties now generally grown, brought down to 1892.

Solanum jasminoides grandiflora

(POTATO VINE)

25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Free-blooming and rapid grower; flowers white; evergreen. Not hardy north of Augusta.

Vinca (PERIWINKLE, or TRAILING MYRTLE)

A useful hardy vine for lawn vases.

Major. A trailing evergreen, with large, blue flowers. Excellent for covering rockwork. Strong clumps, from open ground, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Variegata. Same as the above, except that the leaves are beautifully variegated with silvery white. From 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10.

Wistaria (Grafted)

	Each	10	100
2 years	$0 50	$4 00	
1 year	25	2 00	$17 50
Extra strong 4-year plants, of White and Double Purple	1 00		

Frutescens magnifica. Own roots. Flowers in long tassels, pale blue, blooming later than the Chinese varieties, and also producing flowers during the summer; extremely vigorous.

Sinensis (Chinese Purple Wistaria). The best of all, with handsome racemes of light purplish single flowers, produced in immense quantities.

Sinensis alba (White Wistaria). A white-flowering variety; a beautiful, graceful climber

Sinensis fl. pl. (Double Purple Wistaria). A double variety; rather shy bloomer for the first three years, but afterward covered with long racemes of flowers.

Standards. See page 23.

ORNAMENTAL HEDGE PLANTS

Not less than 40 plants will be furnished at the prices quoted for 100, or 400 at the 1,000 rates

CITRUS TRIFOLIATA HEDGE AT FRUITLAND

Arborvitae Seedlings

ASIATIC SECTION

2 to 3 feet, $12 per 100. Stand shearing well

Berberis Thunbergii

	10	100	1,000
Heavy, 2 to 3 feet	$2 50	$17 50	
Strong, well-branched plants, 18 to 24 inches high	2 00	10 00	$80 00

A beautiful dwarf Barberry from Japan. Has small, bright green foliage, changing to coppery red in autumn. Retains its leaves for a long time. Makes a most beautiful and conspicuous low-growing hedge.

Buxus suffruticosa (BOXWOOD)

4 to 6 inches, bushy, $8 per 100, $60 per 1,000

Dwarf Box. For edging. As with many plants that have gradually gone out of use, this plant is again becoming in great demand. We offer a nice lot of imported plants.

Cerasus Caroliniana (*Prunus Caroliniana*)

(WILD ORANGE; MOCK ORANGE OF THE SOUTH)

1-year seedlings, 8 to 10 inches, $2 per 100, $15 per 1,000

This well-known hardy evergreen makes a beautiful hedge. We offer a fine stock of young plants. The large plants are difficult to transplant, and it is desirable to cut back severely the young plants when transplanting. The plants should be set one foot apart, but if used for a screen they could be set 18 inches apart.

Citrus trifoliata

(JAPAN HARDY ORANGE)

	100	1,000
1-year, 12 to 18 inches	$3 00	$15 00
2-year, 20 to 30 inches	5 00	30 00

This is the coming hedge plant for defensive as well as ornamental purposes; far more desirable than Osage Orange. It is hardy as far north as New Jersey, and if planted in good soil an impenetrable hedge can be had three years from planting. It is entirely free from insect depredations and fungous diseases. In early spring when covered with myriads of white flowers nothing is more attractive, and while not an evergreen, the vivid green wood makes it appear bright during the winter. Plants may be set one foot apart. Our hedges of this plant were the first planted in the United States, and make an impenetrable barrier for anything from a rabbit to an elephant.

Hedges of this plant require two or three annual shearings, the first about the middle of May and the others while the young growth is tender. If delayed until wood is hardened, it will require more time and increased labor. An excellent hedge knife can be made by taking a 28-inch scythe blade, straightening the shank and riveting it to a 14- or 18-inch straight wooden handle.

Ligustrum

Amurense (Amoor River Privet). True. Our hedges of this desirable evergreen have for years past been noted for their perfect shape and appearance. It far surpasses the variety cultivated in northern sections under the name of California Privet (*Ligustrum ovalifolium*), which assumes a dingy green tint in winter, and sometimes loses its leaves during very cold weather, whereas the Amoor River Privet retains its brighter green color throughout the entire year. We have cultivated this plant since 1866, and during that time have propagated and sold immense quantities for planting hedges, which are now to be found in every section of the southern states. It has stood a cold of 20 degrees below zero in western North Carolina, and is equally successful in south Florida, thus withstanding both extremes of heat and cold. It is, therefore, the most desirable of all broad-leaved evergreens where a tall hedge is needed. Growth very rapid; adapts itself to any soil not too arid or a swamp. If properly treated, a good hedge may be expected in two years after planting. Set plants 12 inches apart in ordinary soil, but in very rich land 18 to 24 inches distance may be given. After plants are set, cut back to 8 to 10 inches in order to make a dense hedge. Well branched, 24 to 30 inches, $5 per 100, $40 per 1,000.

Ovalifolium (California Privet). This is a very popular variety for hedges North and West. Leaves larger and growth more erect than *L. amurense*.

	Per 100	1,000
4 to 5 feet, very bushy, 3 yrs.	$20 00	$125 00
3 to 4 feet, very bushy, 3 yrs	15 00	100 00
3 to 4 feet, branched, 3 to 4 yrs	8 00	60 00
24 to 30 inches, nicely branched, 2 yrs	4 00	30 00

PRUNING.—No special time can be named. The new growth should be sheared whenever it has reached a length of 6 to 8 inches. Cut off one-half of this growth and proceed in same manner with each succeeding shearing until the hedge has attained the desired height, then leave half an inch of new wood at each clipping. In forwarding plants, especially during the early fall or winter months, we would suggest that the tops be cut off to 12 inches. This not only reduces freight charges, but avoids any possible heating, should there be any delay in transit, and plants are ready for setting.

Rose, Marie Pavie (POLYANTHA)

	50	100
2 yrs., 18 to 24 inches, very heavy	$6 00	$10 00
1 yr., 12 to 15 inches, heavy	4 00	8 00

This makes a very ornamental hedge of low growth. Well adapted for cemetery lots, as it is in constant bloom from early spring until frost. May be planted 2 feet apart. Pale rose changing to white; flowers 1 inch in diameter. Of all the Polyanthas this is the most desirable for hedges, as it is hardy in the northern states.

Spiraea

Anthony Waterer. This makes a neat, low-growing hedge; foliage beautifully variegated green, red and white; flowers dark crimson, produced during entire summer.

	100
2 to 3 feet, very strong	$15 00
15 to 18 inches, strong, bushy plants	8 00

Thunbergii (Thunberg's Spirea). Of dwarf habit; branches slender and drooping; foliage very narrow, light green, changing to bright orange and red in fall; flowers small, white, which appear very early in March and last three weeks. A beautiful variety for a dwarf or low-growing hedge.

	Per 100	1,000
24 to 30 inches, very heavy	$15 00	$100 00
15 to 18 inches	8 00	60 00

SPIRÆA THUNBERGII HEDGE

CONIFEROUS EVERGREENS

We believe that we may claim to grow the largest and most varied stock of these plants in the southern states, and especially of such varieties as are best adapted to this climate. The collection of Biotas, Cupressinæ, etc., comprises many new and valuable varieties. Most of these plants are grown in open ground and lifted with balls of earth around the roots and wrapped with moss and burlap when being forwarded. We append the height the different varieties may be expected to attain. The best seasons for transplanting are from November to December, and from February to March.

We can supply fine specimen plants of many varieties at from $5 to $25 each, according to size. We will supply 10 fine plants, distinct varieties, our selection, 12 to 24 inches, $4. Or, 100 fine plants, in 25 or 30 varieties, our selection, $25

Arborvitae (BIOTA)

ASIATIC SECTION

Aurea conspicua. A new variety originated by us. Growth more erect than the Aurea; foliage intense gold, some of its branches being of a solid metallic tint, others suffused with green.

	Each	10
4 feet	$1 50	
3 feet	1 00	
24 to 30 inches	75	$6 00
18 to 24 inches	50	4 00

BIOTA JAPONICA FILIFORMIS AT FRUITLAND

Aurea nana (Berckmans' Golden Arborvitæ). The most popular of all Biotas. A new variety which originated in our grounds. Of very dwarf and compact habit; a perfect gem for small gardens or cemetery lots. It far surpasses the old *Biota aurea* where a very dwarf tree is desired. This plant is very effective for window-boxes and for tubs in exposed places, where it is too cold for palms and other decorative plants. Has stood a temperature of ten degrees below zero at New York. Consequently, it is the hardiest of its class.

	Each	10	100
36 inches	$2 00	$15 00	$125 00
30 inches, beautiful specimens	1 50	12 00	100 00
24 to 30 inches, specimens	1 25	10 00	75 00
20 to 24 inches	1 00	8 00	60 00
18 to 20 inches	75	6 00	50 00
15 to 18 inches	50	4 00	35 00

Aurea pyramidalis. (Originated by us.) Of erect and symmetrical growth, compact and of golden hue. The original plant, now standing in our grounds, measures 20 feet in height and is 20 years old.

NOTE.—The last three described sub-varieties were selected from a lot of 10,000 seedlings and are of transcendent values.

	Each	10	100
48 inches	$1 00	$8 00	
36 inches	75	6 00	$50 00
24 to 30 inches	50	4 00	35 00

Japonica filiformis. A new Japanese variety, with thread-like foliage; compact habit. We consider this one of the most distinct and desirable novelties, and it is becoming a great favorite. Well suited for cemeteries, also desirable for tubs. Will probably attain a height of 10 to 12 feet.

	Each
48 inches high, beautiful specimens	$5 00
40 inches high, beautiful specimens	3 00
36 inches high	1 50
24 to 30 inches high	1 00
18 to 24 inches high	50

Intermedia Green. Of erect and compact growth; foliage bright green. The three larger sizes are well-shaped specimen plants and are largely used for planting in tubs.

	Each	10
7 feet, beautiful, compact plants	$5 00	
6 feet, beautiful, compact plants	3 00	
5 feet, beautiful, compact plants	2 00	
4 feet, beautiful, compact plants	1 00	$7 50
3 feet, beautiful, compact plants	50	3 00

Rosedale. A new variety which originated in Texas. Foliage very fine, light green in summer, assuming a purplish hue in winter. A very desirable novelty.

	Each	10	100
30 to 36 inches	$1 00	$7 50	$50 00
20 to 24 inches	75	5 00	40 00
15 to 18 inches	50	4 00	30 00

FIELD OF BIOTA AUREA NANA AT FRUITLAND (See page 37)

Arborvitae (THUYA)

AMERICAN SECTION

Globosa. Of spherical and compact growth. Ultimate height, 4 to 6 feet.

	Each
36 in. by 20 to 24 in. diameter, very compact	$1 50
30 inches, compact	1 00
20 to 24 inches	75

Gigantea (Lobbii, Pacific Coast Arborvitæ). A tall-growing species, with dark green foliage. Attains a height of 30 to 40 feet.

	Each	10
30 to 36 inches	$1 00	
20 to 24 inches	75	$6 00
15 to 18 inches	50	4 00

Peabody. Of dwarf, compact growth. Foliage of bright, golden color, which it retains throughout the summer. 12 to 15 inches, 50 cts. each.

CEDRUS DEODARA

ARBORVITAE, continued

Reidii. A dwarf variety of slow growth and very compact habit.

	Each
36 to 40 inches, very heavy specimens	$2 00
20 to 24 inches	1 00
15 to 18 inches	50

All the above Arborvitæ have abundant small roots and transplant well.

Cedrus Deodara

(THE GREAT CEDAR of the Himalayan Mountains)

	Each	10
30 to 36 inches	$1 00	$7 50
20 to 24 inches	75	6 00
15 to 18 inches	50	4 00

A stately tree, attaining a height of 50 to 75 feet; foliage glaucous green; branches feathery and spreading; perfectly adapted to this climate. We grow this very largely.

Cephalotaxus Fortunei (FORTUNE'S YEW)

	Each	10
24 to 30 inches, heavy	$0 75	$6 00
15 to 18 inches	50	4 00

This is a most graceful species, of spreading growth; leaves long, dark green and shining above. Branches long and slender. Produces purple fruit about one-half inch in diameter. Attains a height of about 12 to 15 feet.

Cupressus (CYPRESS)

Of this species we grow many varieties, which are remarkably well adapted to the middle and subtropical sections of the South. All are graceful trees, varying in habit and growth from feathery, drooping branches to others of more erect and formal shape.

Funebris (Funeral Cypress). Of rapid growth and graceful habit. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet. 30 to 36 inches, 75 cts.

Glauca. With foliage of ashy green; rapid, upright grower.

	Each
24 to 36 inches	$0 75
18 to 24 inches	50

Goveneana. Of rapid growth and compact habit; foliage bright green.

	Each
3 to 4 feet	$1 00
24 to 30 inches	75
15 to 18 inches	50

Knightiana. Foliage of glaucous hue; exceedingly graceful; of rapid growth. Ultimate height, 50 feet.

	Each
5 to 6 feet	$1 50
3 to 4 feet	1 00

Lawsoniana. These are exceedingly valuable trees; habit of growth varies according to subvarieties—some are very compact, others drooping or pyramidal; foliage ranging from dark green to glaucous and golden tints. Maximum height, 10 to 30 feet.

	Each	10	100
5 feet, beautiful specimens	$3 00		
4 feet	2 00	$15 00	
3 feet	1 00	7 50	$60 00
2 feet	50	4 00	35 00

CUPRESSUS, continued

Macrocarpa (Monterey Cypress). In California this is extensively planted for hedges and windbreaks. It forms here a fine tree 25 to 40 feet high, with spreading branches and dark, bright green foliage. 24 to 30 inches, 75 cts. each.

Majestica. Foliage ashy green; branches slightly pendulous. Ultimate height, 40 to 50 feet.

	Each
3 to 4 feet	$1 00
24 to 30 inches	75

Sempervirens pyramidalis (Oriental, or Pyramidal Cypress). Of compact and shaft-like habit. 60 to 80 feet.

	Each	10
5 to 6 feet	$1 00	
4 feet	75	$6 00
2 to 3 feet	50	4 00

Variegata (Chamæcyparis). A beautiful variety with variegated foliage. Very distinct and conspicuous tree; growth somewhat open.

	Each
4 to 5 feet, fine specimens	$5 00
3 to 4 feet, fine specimens	2 50
30 inches	1 00
24 inches	50

Juniperus (THE JUNIPER TREE)

Communis (Common English Juniper). A very desirable variety, with spreading or erect branches, sometimes forming a tree 40 feet high.

	Each	10
4 feet	$1 00	
Strong, bushy plants, 3 feet	75	$6 00
24 inches	50	4 00

Communis aurea. Dwarf-growing. Foliage bright golden from fall until spring. 50 cts. each.

Hibernica (Irish Juniper). A distinct and beautiful variety of erect, dense, conical shape, resembling a pillar of green. Attains a height of 8 to 10 feet.

	Each	10	100
4 to 5 feet, very heavy	$1 00	$8 00	
2 to 3 feet, heavy	50	4 00	$30 00
18 to 24 inches	35	3 00	20 00

Japonica (Japanese Juniper). Bright green, of spreading habit, branches spreading and recurving. A beautiful variety.

	Each
36 inches	$1 00
18 to 24 inches	50

BHOTAN PINE AT FRUITLAND (See p. 40)

JUNIPERUS COMMUNIS

Japonica aurea variegata (Golden Variegated Japan Juniper). Very dwarf. Foliage spotted green.

	Each
24 to 30 inches, beautiful plants	$1 00
15 to 18 inches	50

Oblonga (Nepaul). Upright habit, with slender diverging and recurving branches. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
Extra heavy specimens, 4 to 5 feet high, 4 to 5 feet spread	$5 00	
18 to 24 inches	50	$4 00

Sinensis argentea variegata (Variegated Chinese Juniper). Foliage somewhat similar to *Juniperus Japonica*, but of more compact and dwarf growth. Branches beautifully variegated golden yellow. Does not burn out in summer. It is a fine variety. 15 to 18 inches, 75 cts. each.

Suecica (Swedish Juniper). Foliage light green, very compact. Ultimate height, 10 feet. 18 inches, 50 cts. each.

Libocedrus decurrens

(CALIFORNIA ARBORVITÆ)

	Each	10	100
7 to 8 feet, extra heavy	$7 50		
6 feet, extra heavy	5 00		
4 to 5 feet, extra heavy	3 00		
36 to 40 inches, very heavy	1 25	$10 00	
30 to 36 inches, heavy	1 00	8 00	$75 00
24 to 30 inches	75	6 00	50 00

A magnificent, rapid-growing conifer, with erect, short branches; bright green, feathery foliage, in form of fans. 75 to 100 feet.

Pinus (PINE FAMILY)

Abies excelsa (Norway Spruce). A popular species, extensively cultivated in the northern sections of the continent, but succeeding only to a moderate extent at the South. It is well suited to the mountain districts.

	Each	10
3 to 3½ feet	$1 00	
24 inches	50	$4 00

Abies Fraseri (She Balsam of North Carolina mountains). Of erect, pyramidal growth. Thrives best in the upper sections of the South.

	Each
2 to 3 feet	$1 00
18 to 24 inches	50

Pinus excelsa (Bhotan Pine). Resembles the White Pine, but with much longer and more glaucous leaves, and of a much more graceful habit. It is known in India as "Dropping Fir."

	Each	10
30 inches, heavy, well branched	$1 00	$8 00
24 inches, heavy, well branched	75	6 00
18 to 20 inches, heavy, well branched	50	4 00

Podocarpus (JAPAN PODOCARPUS)

Japonica. A medium size tree, compact, and rather bushy habit; leaves bright dark green. A beautiful variety for cemetery planting. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
15 to 18 inches, bushy plants, pot-grown	$0 75	$5 00
12 to 15 inches, from 4-in. pots	50	4 00

Koraiana (Korean Podocarpus). A handsome variety of bushy habit, with narrow, dark green foliage. Ultimate height, 6 to 8 feet.

	Each	10
36 inches	$1 00	$7 50
24 to 30 inches	75	5 00
18 to 20 inches	50	4 00

Retinispora

(CHAMÆCYPARIS, JAPAN CYPRESS)

This is a most valuable genus of small trees and shrubs from Japan. Very hardy, and desirable on account of the delicacy of foliage and great variety of colors. Many have very fine and fern-like foliage. Most effective as single specimens, or for planting in masses; also valuable for winter decorations in pots or tubs. All of our Retinisporas have been several times sheared, and are, therefore, very compact and handsome, and should not be confused with specimens which have not been sheared.

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA AUREA, SHEARED

RETINISPORA PLUMOSA, NOT SHEARED

Argentea picta (Silver-tipped). Of rather dwarf habit; foliage dark green, tipped silver.

	Each
30 inches	$1 50
24 inches	1 00

Pisifera, or Pea-fruited. Of dwarf growth, slender branches, with small, glaucous leaves.

	Each	10
36 inches, compact, very fine	$1 50	
24 to 30 inches, very compact	1 00	$8 00
20 to 24 inches	75	

Pisifera argentea. Very dwarf; compact foliage, silvery tipped. A beautiful variety.

	Each
15 to 18 inches	$0 75
10 to 12 inches	50

Plumosa, or Plume-Like. A rapid-growing variety, with exquisite foliage and slender, drooping branches. Very handsome. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
6 to 7 ft., beautiful, compact, sheared specimens, 4 ft. diam.	$10 00	
3½ to 4 ft., sheared specimens, very compact, 36 to 40 in. diameter at base	$5 to 7 00	
36 to 40 in., sheared specimens, 2 to 3 ft. diam.	3 00	
24 to 30 in., compact, sheared	1 00	$8 00
18 to 24 in. compact	50	4 00

Plumosa aurea (Golden Retinispora). This is one of the best, hardiest and most desirable Retinisporas. It is a vigorous grower. Will retain its color constantly and when in growth is especially attractive. Ultimate height, 10 to 15 feet.

	Each	10
4½ ft., beautiful, compact, sheared plants, 3 to 4 ft. diam.	$7 00	
30 to 36 inches, beautiful, compact sheared plants	2 00	
24 to 30 inches, beautiful, compact, sheared plants	1 00	$8 00
18 to 20 inches, beautiful, compact, sheared plants	75	
15 to 18 inches, beautiful, compact, sheared plants	50	4 00

Squarrosa Sieboldii. Very dwarf and compact. Foliage bluish green, changing to purplish green in winter. A very fine and conspicuous variety.

	Each	10
30 to 36 inches, specimen plants	$1 00	$8 00
20 to 24 inches	75	6 00
15 to 18 inches	50	4 00

RETINISPORA, continued

Squarrosa Veitchii. Rapid grower; foliage light bluish green. Very handsome. Distinct from all other sorts. Heath-like foliage. Ultimate height, 15 to 25 feet.

	Each
6 to 7 feet, sheared, 40 inches in diameter, compact specimens	$10 00
5 feet, compact, sheared specimens	5 00
4 feet, compact, sheared specimens	3 00
36 to 40 inches, compact, sheared	2 00
24 to 30 inches, compact	1 00
20 to 24 inches	75
15 to 18 inches ....$4 for 10..	50

Taxus baccata (ENGLISH YEW)

Of spreading habit; densely branched; foliage dark green. Attains a height of 30 to 40 ft. 15 to 18 in., bushy plants, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10.

Thuyopsis borealis (YELLOW CEDAR)

(Chamaecyparis Nutkaensis)

	Each
30 inches, very bushy, 20 inches diameter	$2 00
20 to 24 inches	1 00

With upright branches, pendulous at the extremities. Foliage dark green. A very handsome conifer. 50 to 60 feet.

Tsuga Caroliniana (CAROLINA HEMLOCK)

	Each
18 to 24 inches	$1 00
12 to 18 inches	50

Of compact habit. Dark green foliage. A very graceful tree. Better than the common Hemlock.

Ornamental Grasses

ALL HARDY IN THIS LATITUDE

These are very effective for bedding purposes. All are exceedingly graceful and have large, plumy heads. When planted in masses or groups their great value is brought out.

Eulalia Japonica

	Each	10	100
Large clumps from open ground	50 cts. to $1 00		
From 3-inch pots	25	$1 50	$10 00

Univittata. With narrow foliage and a narrow stripe running the entire leaf.

RETINISPORA SQUARROSA VEITCHII

PAMPAS GRASS AT FRUITLAND

EULALIA JAPONICA, continued

Variegata. A variegated hardy grass from Japan. In appearance it somewhat resembles the ribbon grass while in a young state. It forms compact clumps 6 feet in diameter. Its flower stalks are very graceful and numerous, and we highly recommend it as a very ornamental grass.

Zebrina (Zebra Striped). Similar in habit to above, but with its leaves blotched with gold. The stripe, instead of running longitudinally, like the former, runs across the leaf.

Gynerium

(PAMPAS GRASS)

From 3- and 4-inch pots, 25c. each, $2 for 10, $15 per 100

Argenteum (White Pampas). With silvery plume-like spikes of flowers. An old favorite.

Elegans (White Pampas). New. Plumes silvery white, upon very long stems; blooms early.

Roi des Roses (Pink Pampas). Plumes very compact, of a delicate rose color; very free-blooming and compact-growing. New variety.

Subtropical Division

FRUIT DEPARTMENT

The exportation of our nursery products to Cuba, Porto Rico, the West Indies, South America and Mexico has increased so rapidly during the past few years that we are warranted in saying that they are well adapted to those sections and have given satisfaction. We include in this division such fruit trees as are grown especially for tropical and subtropical countries. **The periods of maturity vary more or less according to localities.**

APPLES

Description and prices on page 6.

Early-ripening varieties are recommended for extreme southern sections.

Astrachan Red
Early Harvest
Early Red Margaret
Gravenstein
Hominy
May Pippin
Oldenburg
Red June
Yellow Transparent
Horse

APRICOTS

Description and prices on page 8.

ELAEAGNUS

Description and prices on page 16.

ERIOBOTRYA

Description and prices on page 16.

PEACHES

Description and prices on page 8.

SELECT LIST

Alexander
Belle
Berenice
Carman
Elberta
Ford
General Lee
Greensboro
Hiley
Juno
Oriole
Peen-To (free)
Sneed
Stonewall Jackson
Sylphide
Thurber
Waddell

PEARS

Description and prices on page 10.

ORIENTAL VARIETIES

Garber's
Hawaii
Kieffer
LeConte
Smith

EUROPEAN VARIETIES

Alamo
Bartlett
Belle Lucrative
Doyenne d'Ete
Wilder
Buerre Superfin
Duchesse d'Angoulemo

MULBERRIES

Description and prices on page 16.

Hicks and Downing.

OLIVES

Description and prices on page 16.

PERSIMMONS, JAPANESE

Description and prices on page 10.

PLUMS, JAPANESE

Description and prices on page 11.

POMEGRANATES

Description and prices on page 16.

FRUIT-BEARING AND ECONOMIC SUBTROPICAL TREES AND PLANTS

MANDARIN ORANGE

Citrus Fruits

(ORANGES, KINKANS, LEMONS, ETC.)

After many years' test, we can unhesitatingly recommend Citrus Fruits budded upon *Citrus trifoliata* (Hardy Orange). This stock being particularly desirable for the colder sections of the Orange belt, and all varieties of Citrus budded upon it will stand more frost than when budded upon any other stock. Varieties budded on it bear at an early age, and trees grow off as rapidly as those budded upon sour orange or rough lemon stocks, when planted in open ground. The fruit also ripens earlier than the same variety grown on other stocks. These plants are most desirable for growing in tubs in greenhouses and conservatories. The increasing demand for our plants speaks for itself. All plants are shipped with a ball of earth about the roots. For distant shipment the plants should be defoliated. In this manner the growth of the plant is not checked.

KINKAN, or KUMQUAT

	Each	10
2 years, grafted plants, 15 to 18 in.	$0 75	$5 00
2 years, grafted plants, 10 to 12 in.	50	3 50

Round (Marumi) and **Oblong** (Nagami). This plant is of dwarf growth, seldom exceeding 6 to 8 feet, and very compact; fruit about the size of a small plum; rind sweet; juice acid. It can be eaten whole and is very refreshing. Excellent preserves are made from this variety. Exceedingly productive, and an excellent plant for growing in pots.

POMELO, or GRAPE FRUIT

In the past few years this has become a most popular and fashionable fruit. Peel is smooth and thin, flesh juicy and free from bitterness. Same sizes and prices as oranges.

CITRUS FRUITS, continued

LEMONS

Grafted	Each	10
Large, well-branched specimens, 4 to 5 feet	$5 00	
Large, well-branched specimens, 3½ to 4 feet	4 00	
3 feet, nicely branched	2 00	
30 inches, nicely branched	1 00	
18 to 24 inches, nicely branched	75	$6 00
15 to 18 inches, nicely branched	50	4 00

Belair, Genoa, Lamb's, Sicily, Villafranca and Variegated.

American Wonder (On own roots). We have a fine stock of well-branched specimen plants, bearing size.

	Each
4 to 5 feet, extra heavy specimens, in 12-in. tubs	$5 00
3½ to 4 feet, extra heavy specimens, in 12-in. tubs	4 00
36 inches, very bushy, from 9- and 10-in. pots	2 00
30 inches, nicely branched	1 00
18 to 24 inches, very bushy	75
15 to 18 inches, bushy	50

NOTE.—This is a remarkable variety; exceedingly prolific; produces fruit often weighing 2½ to 3 pounds. Fruit is of excellent quality. No better plant for house culture.

LIMES

Tahiti and **Sweet.** Same sizes and prices as lemons.

ORANGES

	Each	10
36 inches, very bushy	$2 00	
20 to 24 inches, very bushy	1 00	$7 50
15 to 18 inches, very bushy	75	5 00
12 to 15 inches, bushy	per 100, $25	50 3 50

De Colmar, DuRoi Blood, Homosassa, Jaffa, Jaffa Blood, Magnum Bonum, Maltese Blood, Mandarin, Mediterranean Sweet, Navel or Pernambuco, Satsuma or Oonshiu, Amory's Satsuma, Dancy's Tangerine, Phelp's Tangerine, Cleopatra, or Spice Tangerine.

OTAHEITE, or CHINESE DWARF ORANGE

8 to 10 inches, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Suitable for pot culture. Plant of bushy habit; begins to bloom when a foot high; fruit small, of inferior quality, but produced in great profusion; a very desirable ornamental plant. This variety is grown upon its own roots.

Camphor (*Cinnamomum Camphora*)

(THE CAMPHOR TREE)

Pot-grown plants.	Each	10	100
2 years, 24 inches, stocky	$0 35	$2 50	
1 year, 10 to 12 inches	25	2 00	$15 00

We have a large stock of pot-grown plants, which can be shipped and transplanted at any time. Plants grown in open ground do not transplant readily. This tree is perfectly hardy and does well along the South Atlantic and Gulf coast. It is a handsome evergreen, with bright, shiny leaves. Will do well

CAMPHOR, continued

on poor soil, but will make a more satisfactory growth when properly fertilized. It is being planted in large quantities for producing the gum camphor of commerce.

Eucalyptus

25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Some varieties of this genus frequently grow to immense size and are well adapted for countries where the temperature does not fall below the freezing point. They are valuable hardwood trees whose timber is exceedingly durable and is used for railroad ties, ship-building and other purposes. The leaves of many species contain a valuable antiseptic volatile oil, extensively used for pharmaceutical purposes. Some varieties are planted in malarial regions with beneficial effects. All of our trees are grown in 3-inch pots, therefore increasing safety in transplanting. They are from 18 inches to 3 feet, according to variety.

Amygdalis (Peppermint Gum). Attains a height of over 500 feet; one of the largest trees in the world; valuable for timber and also for avenue planting; yields large quantities of essential oil.

Robusta (Swamp Mahogany Gum). Well adapted to both low ground and highest locations.

Rostrata (Red Gum). Its timber is considered to be unsurpassed for durability; attains a great height.

Grevillea robusta (AUSTRALIAN SILK OAK)

Strong pot-plants, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

A splendid fern-leaved tree, growing 120 feet in height. Evergreen, and especially adapted as a shade tree for South Florida and South California, as it is as hardy as an orange tree. Also used in decorating apartments, etc. A magnificent pot-plant.

Guava (Psidium)

Red Cattley (*P. Cattleyanum*). A small tree or tall bush, producing the well-known Cattley Guava.

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 in., 4-inch pots, well branched	$0 40	$3 00	$25 00
12 to 15 inches, 3-inch pots	25	2 00	15 00

Yellow Cattley (*P. lucidum*). Fruit a little larger than the Red Cattley, sweeter and of much better quality. Very refreshing when eaten raw. Wonderfully prolific. The best of all for jellies.

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, 4-inch pots, well branched	$0 40	$3 00	$25 00
15 to 18 inches, 3-inch pots	25	2 00	15 00

Vanilla aromatica (Climbing)

(THE TRUE VANILLA PLANT)

	Each	10
Extra strong plants, from 3-inch pots	$0 50	$3 00
Strong pot-plants	25	2 00

Greenhouse Department

The great increase in the demand for palms, azaleas, camellias and hardy ornamental shrubs and plants in the past few years has thoroughly convinced us that this is **"a day of specialties,"** and therefore we have discontinued growing a general line of bedding and greenhouse plants, such as geraniums, heliotropes, salvias, cannas, etc. The space heretofore occupied in our greenhouses by such plants is now devoted to producing a few specialties, which are grown in immense quantities. The plants offered are in the best possible condition.

Allamanda Hendersonii

3-inch pots, 25 cts. each, $2 for 10

Flowers golden yellow; a beautiful climber; almost perpetual bloomer; can be grown in pots and trained to a stake.

Araucaria excelsa (NORFOLK ISLAND PINE)

	Each
18 inches, from 5-inch pots	$1 50
12 inches, from 4-inch pots	1 00
10 inches	75
6 to 8 inches	50

This noble conifer has succeeded in South Florida, and may be considered hardy in sections where the winter temperature does not fall below 25 degrees Fahr. There are few trees as beautiful. Foliage bright green and dense, on slightly pendulous branches; grows to a great height, but is at its best when of moderate size.

Asparagus

	Each	10
Extra strong plants, from 6-inch pots	$1 00	
Extra strong plants, from 5-inch pots	75	
Extra strong plants, from 4-inch pots	50	$3 00
Extra strong plants, from 3-inch pots	25	2 00

Plumosus nanus. A most graceful plant. The branches are slender and arching. Foliage is finer than the most delicate fern, and of a bright and very pleasing green.

Sprengeri. A new species, useful to grow in suspended pot or basket. Fronds attain 3 to 4 feet in length.

Aspidistra Lurida

Strong clumps from open ground, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10

Popular decorative plant. Will stand much abuse, such as dust, dry air, lack of water, but naturally fond of water. Grows freely on edge of ponds. Foliage broad; green and white variegated. Hardy at Augusta.

HOME FLORICULTURE. By Eben E. Rexford. A practical guide to the treatment of flowering and other ornamental plants in the house and garden, intended exclusively for amateur floriculturists. Illustrated. About 300 pages. $1.

ARAUCARIA EXCELSA

Caladiums

Fancy-leaved. Dry bulbs ready in November. This magnificent genus of plants has in the last few years become very popular, both for decorating the conservatory and greenhouse and for window-boxes. They are also admirably adapted for planting in the open ground. They do best in a partially shaded situation, especially where protected from the heat of the afternoon sun, and if the ground is well enriched will not fail to please the most fastidious. As soon as all danger of frost is past in the spring the plants or bulbs can be set out in the open ground. In the fall after the growth is finished, take up the bulbs and keep them in a warm, dry place, either in sand or charcoal, and in the spring they can be again set out.

Our collection comprises over fifty of the best and most distinct varieties, including over twenty-five of the new Brazilian sorts.

A description of the wonderful combination of colors and beautiful blending of shades in these plants is impossible. In some the leaves are bright red with darker veins; some have a delicate rose-colored center, shading off to white; others are pure white and so transparent that writing held beneath the leaf may be readily deciphered through it. Many varieties are as brightly colored and as delicately beautiful as flowers. A bed of these grand plants will not disappoint you. If the bulbs are started in a greenhouse in February and potted frequently while in growth, they will make a most magnificent display in the house until all danger of frost is past in the spring, when they can be set in open ground if desired. Otherwise, by having the plants repotted as needed they can be kept in growth in greenhouses continuously until October.

	Each	10
1 to 1⅛ inches in diameter	$0 25	$2 00
⅞ to ⅞ inch in diameter	20	1 50

Esculentum (Tanyah, or Elephant Ear). A bulbous plant producing immense leaves, which are of great ornamental value. The roots are used throughout the eastern and southern countries for culinary purposes. The Japanese use it for a dish called Poi, which is highly nutritive. Succeeds best in rich, moist situations and can be cultivated the same as potatoes.

	Each	10	100
Extra large bulbs	$0 25	$2 00	$15 00
Large size	15	1 00	8 00

Casuarina tenuissima

(AUSTRALIAN BEEFWOOD)

Strong plants, from 4-in. pots, 50 cts. each, $4 for 10, $30 per 100

With drooping pale green branches. The plant is of very odd habit and is useful for decorating with palms, etc. Not hardy north of middle Florida.

Chrysanthemums

(Pot-grown)

10 plants in 10 best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes	$0 75
50 plants in 50 best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes	3 00
100 plants in 50 or more best varieties, suitable for exhibition purposes	5 00

Our present stock contains nothing but superior sorts. To fully describe the peculiar shades and colors and the great variety of forms, would not be possible within the limits of this Catalogue. We shall in every instance send only the most distinct varieties, and include many of the leading sorts of 1904 and 1905.

Ferns

Nephrolepis Barrowsii (Improved Ostrich Plume Fern). Of the Boston Fern character, but with the leaflets subdivided so as to form a perfect frond. These grow broad and heavy and exceedingly handsome. They frequently measure 6 inches across. This variety, being a sport, is apt to revert to the original type, either as a whole or part of the plant. 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

Nephrolepis davallioides furcans (Curled Sword Fern). A very distinct and beautiful variety; the fronds are long and broad, beautifully crested at the tops; feathery foliage.

	Each
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots	$0 50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots	25

Nephrolepis exaltata Bostoniensis (Boston Sword Fern). Fronds are erect and graceful; one of the best and most ornamental Ferns ever introduced. Of easy culture.

	Each
Beautiful specimens, from 10-inch pots	$5 00
Beautiful specimens, from 8-inch pots	3 00
Beautiful specimens, from 7-inch pots	2 00
Beautiful specimens, from 6-inch pots	1 00
Beautiful specimens, from 5-inch pots	75
Fine plants, from 4-inch pots	50
Fine plants, from 3-inch pots	25

Nephrolepis Piersonii elegantissima. A sport from the Boston Fern. The side pinnæ being again sub-divided and standing at right angles to the midrib, makes very beautiful fronds. Apt to revert to the original type. 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

Nephrolepis Scottii (Dwarf Boston Fern). This is like the Boston Fern in general characteristics, but dwarf, more compact and very graceful. 3-inch pots, 25 cts. each.

Ficus elastica (INDIA-RUBBER TREE)

	Each	10	100
24 to 30 inches, stocky, 5-inch pots	$1 00	$7 50	
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots	75	6 00	
10 to 12 inches, 4-inch pots	50	4 00	$30 00

This is the well-known and popular Rubber Plant. Unsurpassed for table and parlor decoration. All our plants are grown from top-cuttings and can be supplied by the thousand.

GREENHOUSE MANAGEMENT. By L. R. Taft. This book forms an almost indispensable companion volume to "Greenhouse Construction." Illustrated. 382 pages. Cloth, $1.50.

FANCY-LEAVED CALADIUM

Hibiscus rosa Sinensis

	Each	10	100
Very strong plants from 4-inch pots	$0 50	$4 00	
Stocky plants from 3-inch pots	25	2 00	$15 00

A magnificent plant for bedding or pot culture. Perfectly hardy in South Florida. In this section they should be bedded in open ground in April and potted off in October. The flowers are produced continuously during the entire summer.

Baptistii. Crimson; double.

Cooperii. Variegated foliage.

Decorus. Single rose.

Double Salmon.

Double Yellow.

Grandiflorus. Single red; very large.

Lambertyi. Vivid red; single.

HIBISCUS ROSA SINENSIS, continued

Miniata. Vivid red; double. Very beautiful.

Peach Blow. This is a fine new variety. Color a most beautiful shade of clear pink; double.

Sub-violaceus. Crimson-violet; double.

Versicolor. Crimson, mottled white; single.

Jasminum (JASMINE)

	Each	10
Very heavy, well-branched plants from 5-in. pots.	$0 50	$4 00
Very heavy, well-branched plants from 4-in. pots.	35	3 00
Strong, well-branched plants from 3-in. pots	25	2 00

Grand Duke. Double white; extremely fragrant.

Maid of Orleans. Semi-double; white; very fragrant.

Sambac (Arabian Jasmine). Flowers single white; very fragrant; profuse bloomer.

PALMS

Owing to the growing popularity of Palms we are making a specialty of them, and can supply these by the thousand. We devote upwards of 30,000 square feet of glass to this class of plants. During winter our Palm houses are kept under as low a temperature as is consistent with the health of the plants, and the largest part of our stock is carried through the summer in slat houses, where they have free circulation of air and a clean and healthy growth, becoming thoroughly hardened off by fall. Our plants can, therefore, stand distant carriage without injury, and will not suffer from the sudden change when removed from a high greenhouse temperature to that of a sitting-room.

All our Palms, being grown in pots, can be forwarded during the whole year. Measure is from top of pot to top of plant, in its natural position.

We would state that as all varieties do not grow alike we cannot quote plants of equal height at the same price. Some are of rapid growth, others affect a dwarf habit. Young plants of such varieties as Phœnix, Seaforthia and a few others, do not show their characteristic forms of foliage until the second year. The lowest prices refer to 2-year-old plants, ranging from 10 to 12 inches, according to variety.

LATANIA BORBONICA (See page 46)

CULTURAL DIRECTIONS.—Use a compost of equal parts of leaf-mold, rich garden soil and well-decayed cowdung and some bone meal. Give drainage and keep plants in open air, but in partial shade during summer. Water regularly during summer. Keep soil moist only during winter and foliage free from dust. Repot large plants in February and smaller ones twice during summer. **The varieties marked with an asterisk (*) are the most hardy and suitable for open ground in Middle Florida; the others are for the conservatory and tropical countries.**

Areca

Lutescens. One of the most beautiful and valuable Palms. Foliage graceful, bright green, with rich golden stems.

	Each	10
36 inches, 5-inch pots	$1 50	
24 to 30 inches, 5-inch pots	1 00	
20 to 24 inches, 4-inch pots	50	$4 00
Made-up plants. Three plants in a pot		
24 to 30 inches, very bushy	2 00	
20 to 24 inches, very bushy	1 00	
15 to 18 inches	50	

Rubra. Somewhat similar to *A. lutescens*, but of coarser growth. Stems red; dark green and reddish green on the young growth.

	Each
4 feet, 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 6-inch pots	$1 00
30 to 36 inches, 4 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots	75
20 to 24 inches, 4-inch pots	50

*Chamaerops

Fortunei, or Excelsa (Chusan Fan Palmetto). The hardiest of all exotic palms. Stands a cold of several degrees below freezing. Grows to a height of 10 to 15 feet. Is very graceful and ornamental. Does best in a rich and partially shaded situation.

	Each	10
15 inches, strong plants	$0 75	$5 00
12 inches, strong plants	50	4 00

CHAMAEROPS, continued

Gracilis. A very graceful variety, with deeply cut, fan-shaped leaves.

	Each	10
24 to 30 inches, several characterized leaves, 5-inch pots	$1 00	
18 to 24 inches, 5-inch pots	75	
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots	50	$4 00

*Corypha Australis

	Each	10
30 inches, stocky, several characterized leaves, from 5-inch pots	$1 00	
20 to 24 inches, 5-inch pots	75	$5 00
15 to 18 inches, 4-inch pots	50	4 00

Of robust growth; foliage very stiff; dark green, fan-shaped leaves. Can stand more cold than Latanias.

*Cycas revoluta (SAGO PALM)

	Each
Stems 5 in. in diameter, 10 to 12 perfect leaves	$3 00
Stems 4 in. in diameter, 8 to 10 perfect leaves	2 50
Stems 4 in. in diameter, 6 to 8 perfect leaves	1 50
Stems 4 in. in diameter, 5 to 6 leaves	1 00

A valuable decorative plant, both for garden and house. We have a beautiful stock of this old favorite. Hardy at Charleston.

Kentia

Belmoreana (Howea, or Curled-Leaf Palm). A most graceful variety, with beautiful drooping foliage. Decidedly the most popular Palm grown.

	Each	10
36 to 40 in., 6 to 7 characterized leaves, 6- to 7-in. pots	$5 00	
26 to 30 in., 6 characterized leaves, 6-in. pots	3 00	
30 in., 5 leaves, 5-in. pots	1 00	$7 50
20 to 24 in., 5 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots	75	6 00
18 to 20 in., 5 characterized leaves, 4-in. pots	50	4 00
12 to 15 in., 4 to 5 characterized leaves, 3-in. pots	35	3 00
Made-up plants		
3 in a pot, 30 to 36 in., 8-in. pots	4 00	
3 in a pot, 20 to 24 in., 6-in. pots	2 00	
3 in a pot, 18 in., 5-in. pots	1 50	

Forsteriana (Thatch-Leaf Palm). The most robust of the genus; leaves broader than those of Belmoreana. Stems often of a reddish cast.

	Each	10
48 in., 6 characterized leaves, 7-in. pots	$5 00	
30 to 32 in., 6 char. leaves 6-in. pots	3 00	
30 in., 5 char. leaves, 5-in. pots	1 50	$12 50
24 to 30 in., 5 char. leaves, 4-in. pots	1 00	7 50
20 to 24 in., 4 to 5 char. leaves, 4-in. pots.	50	4 00
15 to 18 in., 3 char. leaves, 3-in. pots	35	3 00
Made up plants		
3 in a pot, 30 to 36 in., 6-in. pots	4 00	
3 in a pot, 20 to 24 in., 5-in. pots	2 00	
3 in a pot, 18 in., 5 in. pots	1 50	

NOTE.—The above Kentias are the hardiest and most popular in cultivation, and give more general satisfaction than any other variety, and the dust and dry atmosphere of the house do not affect the foliage so much as other varieties.

*Latania Borbonica (CHINESE FAN PALM)

	Each	10
30 to 36 in., 8 to 10 characterized leaves, 8-inch. pots	$2 00	
24 to 30 in., 7 to 8 characterized leaves, 6-inch pots	1 50	$12 50
20 to 24 in., 6 to 7 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots	1 00	8 00
18 to 20 in., 5 characterized leaves, 5-inch pots	75	6 00
15 to 18 in., 4 to 5 char. leaves, 5-inch pots	50	4 00
12 to 15 in., 2 to 3 char. leaves, 4-inch pots	35	3 00

The most popular of all the fan-leaved Palms. Very desirable for all decorative purposes.

KENTIA BELMOREANA

ARECA LUTESCENS (See page 45)

Pandanus (SCREW PINE)

Among the foliage plants for home decoration, and especially for use for fern-pans and table ornaments, none are more desirable than Pandanus. They are easily managed and thrive best in a soil composed partly of good loam and old cow manure. Water freely during summer, but keep plants moderately moist only, during winter, as too much water at that season, and when plants are dormant, will cause them to decay. They should be kept under high temperature during winter.

Caricosus. A graceful variety, with long and narrow finely serrated green leaves; of dwarf growth.

	Each
15 inches, 4-inch pots	$0 75
12 inches, 4-inch pots	50

Utilis. With spiny, recurved green leaves, which assume a screw-like character. This is the most valuable for general purposes, either for vases or specimen plants.

	Each	10
15 to 18 inches, 5 inch pots	$1 00	
12 to 15 inches, 5-inch pots	75	$6 00
10 to 12 inches, 4-inch pots	50	4 00

Veitchii (Variegated Screw Pine). Leaves 2 feet long, broader than Utilis and slightly recurved, spiny dark green in center and margined with broad bands of white; a most attractive and decorative plant for the house.

	Each
Specimen plants, 30 in., 8-in. pots	$4 00
Specimen plants, 15 in., 5-in. pots	1 50
Specimen plants, 12 in., 4-in. pots	1 00
Specimen plants, 8 in., 4-in. pots	50

GREENHOUSE CONSTRUCTION. By L. R. Taft. A complete treatise on greenhouse structures and arrangements of the various forms and styles of plant-houses, for professional florists as well as amateurs. The construction of hotbeds and frames receives appropriate attention. 210 pages. $1.50.

BEAUTIFYING COUNTRY HOMES. By Weidenmann. This is the most elegant and useful work on the subject ever issued in this country. A superb quarto volume. It is beautifully illustrated with numerous fine wood engravings, and with 17 full-page and seven double-page colored lithographs. It contains general directions for lawns, roads and drives, walks, hedges, trees and shrubs, gardens, ornamental grounds, hints on burial lots, etc. 11x14 inches. Cloth, $10.

REVE D'OR ROSES

ROSES

Open-ground Roses are our specialty in the ornamental line. We import all the new varieties of seeming merit and give them a careful test, retaining only the best. The same course is pursued in regard to new Roses of American origin, so our patrons can rest assured that our collection includes only the best varieties. Our stock of Roses is large, but, as we are now booking orders, some varieties may be all sold when the season for filling orders already on file arrives. Therefore, we request our patrons to include an additional list of varieties for us to select from, as we never substitute unless fully authorized. While we have a good stock of the sorts listed, we can also supply a few plants of some fifty additional varieties, the quantity of each on hand being too limited to warrant cataloging.

Directions for Planting, Pruning and Fertilizing

Any good garden soil is suitable, but should be well fertilized with decomposed stable manure. Keep the soil free from weeds and stir frequently during the summer. Mulching in fall with stable manure is beneficial. A small amount of bone meal or good fertilizer applied in summer is advisable.

When Planting, cut off all but two or three of the strongest branches; cut these back to 3 inches. Plants thus cut back will transplant better and produce finer flowers.

Pruning. After the first killing frost, most of the varieties should have two-thirds of the past year's growth cut off. As a general rule, the more vigorous the variety the less it should be pruned. Remove all decayed wood. Climbing Roses should have only their side branches shortened in; do not disturb the main stem.

We frequently receive complaints from our patrons who order late in the spring; they state the flowers produced on their roses are very inferior and do not come up to description. We would state that perfect flowers cannot be expected from plants set out late in February or March, and which produce blooms before they are well established. But if these plants are allowed to grow until the following fall, and if they receive the proper treatment, there will be no cause for complaint.

Insects. For aphis, thrips, rose-slugs, and other insects infesting Roses, spray plants with a solution of sulpho-tobacco soap.

For Rose-Slug, spray with hellebore or insect powder. For rose-leaf hopper, spray with insect powder, tobacco decoction or kerosene emulsion.

Mildew. This is caused by extremes of heat and cold, or by a continuance of damp, cold weather. Sprinkle the plants with water and dust them with sulphur or soot, or spray with Bordeaux mixture.

ROSES ON THEIR OWN ROOTS

For Open-ground Cultivation

All the Roses in this collection are everblooming, except those specially noted

Prices, general collection of best varieties:	Each	10	100
Purchaser's selection	$0 25	$2 50	$20 00
Our selection, in 25 or 50 varieties		2 00	15 00

BOURBON, CHINA, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID NOISETTE, HYBRID TEA, POLYANTHA and TEA ROSES

Alfred Colomb. H.P. Bright red; large; globular.

Anna de Diesbach. H.P. Clear carmine-pink; very large; free bloomer.

Baby Rambler (Mme. Norbert LeVavasseur). P. This new Rose is of dwarf habit, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. Flowers produced in clusters; color dark crimson, similar to Crimson Rambler. It is perfectly hardy and stated to be free from mildew. At the approach of cold weather the plants can be lifted, potted off, and brought in the house, where they will bloom throughout the winter. We offer strong, own-root and budded plants at 50c.

Baron de Bonstetten. H.P. Blackish crimson; large and full.

Clothilde Soupert. P. Flowers 1½ inches in diameter, beautifully formed; white, with rose or light carmine center; a constant bloomer; a desirable variety for cemeteries.

Duchesse de Brabant (Comtesse de Labarthe). T. Pink, shaded with carmine-rose. An old favorite.

Etoile de Lyon. T. Rich golden yellow; vigorous; free bloomer.

Eugene Furst. H.P. Large; full; velvety crimson; very fragrant.

General Jacqueminot. H.P. Fiery red; very fragrant; free bloomer.

Gloire Lyonnaise. H.P. Full, white; base of petals very light canary-yellow; very large.

Helen Gould (Balduin). T. Rosy pink; long, pointed buds. Fine.

John Hopper. H.P. Bright rose, with carmine center.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. Creamy white; very double; buds large and pointed. Decidedly the best white tea grown.

BOURBON, CHINA, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID NOISETTE, HYBRID TEA, POLYANTHA and TEA ROSES, continued

Killarney. H.T. A new Irish Rose, of a brilliant, silvery pink. Flowers large; pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. Although quite new, it has taken a prominent place amongst our popular sorts. 50 cts. each.

Magna Charta. H.P. Bright, rosy carmine. A standard variety.

Maman Cochet. T. Coral-pink, beautifully shaded rose.

Mme. Alfred Carriere. H.N. White, blush center; fragrant; free bloomer.

Mme. Camille. T. Rosy salmon; very large; free bloomer.

Mme. Lombard. T. Bright rose; large; full; fragrant.

Mme. Plantier. H.N. Pure white; medium size. Profuse bloomer in early spring only. Desirable for massing.

Marie Pavie. P. Pale rose, changing to white. This variety is unsurpassed for a low hedge, and nothing could be more desirable for cemeteries. It is the most profuse bloomer of all the polyanthas, and is continually in bloom from early spring until frost. It is hardy in the northern states. Strong field-grown plants, $8 per 100.

Marie Van Houtte. T. Creamy white, outer petals flushed rose. Fine.

Paul Neyron. H.P. Deep rose; immense size; extra fine.

Vicomtesse de Wautier. T. Bright rose, tinted darker, dark rose center; free bloomer.

White Maman Cochet. T. Pure white, sometimes tinged blush. Extra fine sort.

CLIMBING ROSES

Banksia Fortunei. Vigorous climber; flowers pure white; medium; wood more or less thorny. Blooms in clusters in the spring only.

Clothilde Soupert, Climbing. New. This variety originated in our nurseries. We have cultivated it for ten years past and can recommend it with the utmost confidence. In color and form it is similar to its parent, the well-known Clothilde Soupert, but flowers are larger. A constant bloomer after first year, as it flowers best on old wood. Vigorous grower, and has resisted a cold of 20 degrees below zero. This is a great addition to our list of climbing Roses, and is becoming one of the favorites.

Crimson Rambler. A vigorous-growing climbing Rose, producing a profusion of small crimson flowers in trusses. It is a most showy plant while in bloom, during April and May.

Dorothy Perkins. This is said to be a hybrid of Wichuraiana and Madame Gabriel Luizet. It is a vigorous and rampant climber. The foliage is of a deep green, leathery texture, and remains on the plant nearly all winter. The flowers are from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter, and borne in clusters of from 10 to 30, and very double, of a beautiful shell-pink color. Remains in bloom for several weeks. A most desirable new climbing Rose. Most effective for planting on terraces and slopes. Strong, field-grown plants, 25 cts., $2 for 10, $15 per 100.

Elie de Beauvillain. Soft rose, salmon center; vigorous grower; very good.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Climbing (Mrs. Robert Peary). A beautiful climber. Flowers similar to the bush form. Vigorous grower.

Meteor, Climbing. Dark, velvety crimson. Vigorous grower and profuse bloomer.

Philadelphia. This variety is a cross between Crimson Rambler and the hybrid perpetual Victor Hugo. Its color is deeper, brighter and more intense crimson; flowers larger and growth more erect than Crimson Rambler.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry-red; good form and vigorous habit. The best red climber.

Reve d'Or. Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant. Extra fine climbing Rose. Free bloomer.

Solfatare. Light canary-yellow. Vigorous climber.

Souvenir de la Malmaison, Climbing. The climbing form of this grand old favorite. Free bloomer. Extremely vigorous.

Woodland Margaret. White; vigorous climber.

ROSES BUDDED UPON MANETTI STOCK

Price of plants, budded low, 35 cts. each, $3 for 10; when selection is left to us, $25 per 100, or $12.50 for 50

Some varieties of Roses are almost impossible to propagate upon their own roots, and unless these are grown upon Manetti their cultivation would have to be discontinued. Others produce finer flowers when budded or grafted upon the Manetti stock. They are especially desirable for Florida and warm climates, as their roots penetrate the soil to a great depth.

Budded Roses should be planted sufficiently deep so that the junction of the bud with the stock is from 2 to 3 inches below the surface of the earth. Do not overlook this.

The budded Roses should be carefully watched, and all suckers or shoots which grow out from below the place where the bud is inserted must be removed. If this is neglected, the stock will outgrow the bud and failure will surely follow.

The foliage of the Manetti is composed of from seven to nine leaflets, whereas Tea, Hybrid and Bourbon Roses usually have but five.

CLIMBING NOISETTE and CLIMBING TEA

Devoniensis, Climbing. White, flesh center.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria, Climbing (Mrs. Robert Peary). Similar to bush form. Vigorous; fine white climber.

Lamarque. Pure white.

Marechal Niel. Deep chrome-yellow. Always deeper in color and a better grower when budded. This is the most desirable of all the yellow Roses.

Reine Marie Henriette. Bright cherry-red. Of good form and vigorous in habit. The best red climber.

Reve d'Or (Climbing Safrano). Chamois-yellow; large; full; fragrant; free bloomer. An extra fine climbing Rose.

Souvenir de la Malmaison, Climbing. The climbing form of this grand old popular variety. Free bloomer; extremely vigorous.

Waltham No. 3. Very fine spring- and autumn-blooming climber; dark crimson.

Wootton. Bright magenta-red, richly shaded crimson; very double. A fine climber.

BOURBON, HYBRID PERPETUAL, HYBRID TEA and TEA ROSES

Alfred Colomb. H.T. Large; red; globular.

Augustine Guinoisseau (White La France). H.T. Large; white, tinted rose.

Baron de Rothschild. H.P. Large; cupped; clear pink. A beautiful Rose.

Clio. H.P. Flesh, center shaded pink; large; globular; vigorous grower.

Coquette des Alpes. H.N. White, tinged blush; cup form; very free bloomer. A desirable white Rose.

Coquette des Blanches. White, sometimes tinged blush; medium; free bloomer; very full.

Fisher Holmes. H.P. An improved General Jacqueminot. Large; full; brilliant crimson-scarlet. An excellent Rose.

Frau Karl Druschki. H.P. Flowers very large, snow-white; strong grower and free bloomer. A new German Rose that has made quite a sensation, and has also been called the White American Beauty. 50 cts.

Gloire Lyonnaise. H.P. Full; white, base of petals very light canary-yellow; very large.

Gruss an Teplitz. H.T. Bright scarlet-crimson; medium size; full; very free.

Jubilee. H.T. Bright red, shading to velvety crimson; fragrant; very free bloomer.

Kaiserin Augusta Victoria. H.T. See description on page 48, under head of Hybrid Tea Roses.

Killarney. H.T. A new Irish Rose of a brilliant, silvery pink color; flowers large and with long pointed buds; free bloomer and strong grower. Although quite new, it has taken a prominent place amongst our popular sorts, and is very satisfactory. 50 cts.

La France. H.T. One of the best known Roses. Silvery peach; excellent; weak grower.

Mme. Caroline Testout. H.T. One of the best of the newer Roses. Of LaFrance type, but clear pink; large; free bloomer. A great favorite where known.

Mme. Gabriel Luizet. H.P. Satiny rose; large; full; fragrant. A popular sort.

Mrs. John Laing. Soft pink; large; good form; fragrant; free bloomer.

Marshall P. Wilder. H.P. Cherry-carmine; free bloomer. fine.

Prince Camille de Rohan. H.P. Rich dark maroon. Very fine.

Princess Imperial Victoria. B. A sport from Malmaison. Flowers white, tinted yellow.

Tom Wood. Large; cherry-red; perfect form.

Ulrich Brunner. H.P. Cherry-red; very large; fine form; extra good.

Vick's Caprice. H.P. Light clear pink, striped white and carmine.

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